PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,673.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
3-30 P. M.				
1909.				
20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

he Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ally on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the aits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued favourable terms.

TERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

HE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 IRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

eturn Tickets at One and a Half Fares available Two Years.

ases rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

r Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RINDLAY GROOM & CO.

ASSAGES O EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
ASSAGES A JAPAN D AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
ERTHS	Carefully selected.
ANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
SSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

VIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to ONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

m Bombay Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
....	440	704	352	528	330	495
Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
eilles Genoa						
Naples	578	935	496	770	429	649
pool	608	990	517	792	463	704
n overland Genoa or rseilles raing via rseilles or plos	653	*1136	570	*990	489	809
ahi	44	..	40	...	33	—

eturning journey from Liverpool by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 Rs. 731, respectively.

he following sailings are subject to alteration:—

IST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM MBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
ty of Calcutta ...	...	...	Mch. 23	......
ty of London ...	...		Apr. 6	......
ity of Manchester	—	Mch. 8	......	Apl. 3
City of Karachi...	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
Trafford Hall ...	...	Apl. 23	May 12	......
City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	......	June 9

—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and ardess.

—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

or full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
gents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 25th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 22nd Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	3999	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchun
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith. Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, U. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.
JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS. STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and an unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of extreme debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Institute, 15 [illegible], Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Camp Aden,
Steamer Point-Aden,
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,
Bombay,
Karachi.
Calcutta,
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	" 90,402
Annual Income	" 1,405,950
Assets	" 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4 000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 15	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	236 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depot, Wari Bunder, Magazon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1909, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1909.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Re. 15 per share of Rs. 500 paid up free of Income-tax will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 300 paid up free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1908, of Rs. 30 per share of Rs. 500 paid up free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1909, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 24th February, 1909.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD MARCH, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH
Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

A GRAND
FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 22nd and 23rd.
GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY, MILITARY MASSED BANDS.
GRAND CONCERT
at which most of the leading amateurs of Bombay will assist.
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
ADMISSION, Re. 1.

For the Concert Programmes, Price 8 annas each, will be issued, which will admit to the Concert tent and can now be obtained from

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.

FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per Insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. E. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Birchester, Union House, Parvativilla, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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WANTED.—A COMPETENT TYPIST for one month. One with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Apply RAJA DESEN DAYAL & SONS, Cox's Building, Hornby Road.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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EDWIN MILLS &

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THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
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SOLE AGENTS:
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The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.
GOLD MEDAL
BEST DISTINCTION
AT THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES &
BERAR EXHIBITION
Honourably won by
Pearse & Co.'s
Coffees
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE COFFEE
OF THE DAY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL." 22, BASINGHALL STREET. LONDON, E.C.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR
OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible] above [illegible] Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible] BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the name of ZAKOURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOURA, the Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD
428 MILL
BLOTTING
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To be obtained of all Stationers.

STEEL SPLIT
PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A CHIEF TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 250 with travelling allowance of Rs. 2-8 per day when absent from Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET

FROM 1st May, ONE LARGE BEDROOM and one small Bedroom, with large Bathroom and W. C. Improved Sanitary Arrangements, Electric Lights and Fans. Without Board. Excellent position. Separate Entrance. Apply early to Box No. 1309, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves. THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfits consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades complete in leather covered case with snap clasp Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
is the SURE Raising Powder.

It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.

This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.

Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.

Recipes in every tin.

Brown & Polson make it.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special arrangements are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	" 4	" 5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Yola, 2,246 tons, Captain W P Purdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durbar with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Lamington, 2,283 tons, Captain J MacPhail, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Nordvest, 1,098 tons, Captain C Koford, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Muscat in ballast.

THE steamer Planet Neptune, 2,821 tons, Captain W E Price, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE steamer Askehall, 2,762 tons, Captain E Fill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 4,687 tons, Captain J Arakawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Allen, Mr. Wace, Mr. Williams, Mr. Keith, Dr. L. Costellino, Mr. E. Raymond, Mr. Razare, Mr Notley, Mr. E. Misquetta, Mr. M. Misquetta, Captain O'Brien, Lieut. Turner, and 10 Natives and 822 deck passengers.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Ischia 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsity, sailed yesterday for, Hongkong, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, will sail to day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3557 tons, Captain Barillon, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck..........R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham..........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson...........R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 17.

Africa.........1302Morrison ....M M & Co
porima.......3684Ruller ....T M & Co
ssaye.......4359Gordon ....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co.
Budrie.......1613Buldion ....H C Joosub
Cardium.......3993Head ....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara...1399Elton...M M & Co
Haverstoe.........2467 Foley..........T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Inverask......3203Smith ....W & A G & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones ....K Nixon & Co
Loo liana.......2124...Muir ....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lindenfall ......2595 Tullock..............T Morrison & Co
Lackawana..........2468Gray.....................Standard Oil Co
Lichenfels ......3623 Frerichs ......W & A Graham & Co
Pearlmoor...2576Moffell ....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor.............T Morrison & Co
Ruth..........2722Hellisen ....Bombay Co
Shah Najam ....2751 Foster.............................Shah S N Co
Saifi...........445 Shepherd...............................B & H S N Co
Strathfillan..........2816 McKindly ....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173Crosthwaite ....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3313 Stewarl ....W & A G & Co
Vadala.........2161Le Feure ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Planets Neptune...2821 Price...Chittagong...N-F... F Muir & Co
D & E Colaba...3399Robertson Antwerp 27.3M M & Co
F CityofManchester 3563Findlay LiverpoolviaKarachi 20-3 K Nixon & Co
G Hossinee 993Jourdan Persian Gulf23-3B & P S N Co
K Islarni...1604Newley......Jeddah 20-3Bo & P S N Co
N Nairn...2324Lasson...Dunkirk...28-3 W & A G & Co
O Monsoori...1735Hannah...Genoa 19-3 B & P S N Co
P Barenfels 3467Engelge...Hamburg via Karachi 21-3 W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kageshima Maru.....3373 Arakawa ...Kobe...26-3 N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...3269Tact .Liverpool .27-3W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion...3015 Trichon ... . Havre...31-3 K Nixon & Co
5 Birkhall.. 3738Jones...Antwerp ......18-3 J M & Co
12 Arabia...4167Leigh...London ...27-3 P & O S N Co
14 Kola...510Cole...Busreh...18-3 M Mackenzie& Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...521Mahomed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hoosein..Mangalore 19-3...Bo S N Co Ld
Nordwest.........1098 Koford.....................S Smidt & Co
Askehall...... ......2762 Feli........................K Nixon & Co
Lamington......2283 MacPhail...W & A Graham & Co
Yola..................2246 Purdon...

H W D D

Salsette.........2392 Lewellen Aden ......20-3...P & O Co

H W V D

Linga...... ...951 Cutbush...Karachi...19-3...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Planet Neptune s	Price	Glasgow, Mar 4
	Nordvest s........	Kofard.........	Muscat, Mar 12
17	Askehall s	Fell	Blyth, Feb 12
	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, Feb 12
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Mar 15
	Lamington s	MacPhail	Delogoa Bay.
	Yola s.............	Purdon.........	Durban, Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dvanha s	Hayward......	Shanghai, &c
	Shah Allum s	Robertson ..	Akyab
	Ischia s	Belsito.........	Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Cole for Persian Gulf.

" Ville-de-la-Ciotat-Barillon for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday for Firrago (Elba).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Elysia" Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
12	Wildenfels	Antwerp
13	Fulwell	London
14	Golconda	London
15	Thongwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—32 bales wool, K Balkrishandas; 31 bales wool, R Goculdass ; 400 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 60 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 8,052 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 201 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 100 cwts tumeric, 100 cwts kardiseed, 100 cwts nigerseed and 400 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause ; 750 cwts wheat and 150 cwts wheat-flour, R Kanji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—10 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 50 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 82 casks bristles, Nizamudin and Co ; 125 cwts deer horns. J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—150 casks salted goat skins, Stein Forbes and Co ; 43 casks salted goat skins, Max Klin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1,980 cwts linseed and 3,960 cwts teelseed, J Facheri ; 29 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co ; 2,001 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Manchester s—7,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 242 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA,

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—152 casks salted goat skins, Max Klin.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—288 cwts tin clipping, Towner and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—165 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—165 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 165 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 331 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 230 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 935 bales cotton, Bamji & Co., 55 bales cotton The Bombay & Co., 2 pots geranium oil Volkert Bros. 8,000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji, 2,000 cwts rapeseed Shaw Wallace and Co ; 220 bales cotton P. Visram and Co; 165 bales cotton A Moritz and Co. 100 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy, 301 cwts mustardseed 1,000 cwts weedseed and 100 cwts nigerseed Baur and Krause, 20 cwts cardamom seed G Suchedina and Co.

FOR BREMAN.

Barenfels s—55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co., 501 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon & Co; 142 bales hemp D M Deongaji & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—1,462 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR FERRAGO.

Nordwest s—2,250 tons manganese ore S. Smidt and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mansoori s—1,996 cwts linseed and 1000 cwts teelseed J. Fachiri.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—2,000 'cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts linseed Volkert Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—432 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—395 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist C. Bhawanidas 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th March.

591 LECTURE.

The Lecture ordered for 7 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant, is postponed till Friday the 19th instant, at same time and place i.e. (7 p.m. at B. V. A. Club). The Lecture will be delivered by Captain R. L. Hymes R.A. Instructor in Gunnery.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

It is particularly requested that every member of the Gatacre Cup Teams will turn out for a final Drill on Saturday the 20th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5.30 p. m.

589 PRACTICE.

Class Firing Practice which includes the Gatacre Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant by No. 1 and 2 Companies fall in by 1-30 p.m. and open fire at 1-45 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

Tiffin will be served at 12-30 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th March.

839. Detail for the week ending 20th instant :—

To-day Thursday 18th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

II. "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 15 p. m.

Friday 19th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

840. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended.

9 drills.—The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

841. Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

842. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following mornings :—Friday the 19th, and Saturday the 20th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

843. Transfer.—No. 4638 Sergt. R. Gordon, "F" Coy. is transferred to the Reserve Company from this date.

844. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company.

No. 6590 Vol. P. E. W. Rosemeyer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	17	9	49 a. m.	5	1
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Suez	17	14	10	...	42

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted between Tunsong and Manyeum (15-3-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEER.—March 4, at Narsapur, Kistna District, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. A. Beer, I. S. M. D., of a son.

BURNS.—March 13, at Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of J. A. Burns of a son.

COOPER.—March 6, at Mangalore, the wife of J. H. Cooper, Ag. Reserve Inspector of Police, Mangalore, of a daughter.

KING.—March 8, at Rohika, Darbhanga, the wife of R. Stuart King, of a son.

RICE.—March 13, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. Edward P. Rice, London Missionary Society, of a daughter.

WALKER.—March 8, at Hampstead, London N.-W., the wife of Bt. Lt.-Col. W. G. Walker, 1st P. W. O. Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILES.—March 12, at the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, James Giles Giles, of smallpox, aged 29.

LAMOTTE.—March 14, at Calcutta, suddenly, Robert B. Lamotte, of New South Wales. Aged 58 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a., Low water, 2-47m., 2-22a.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.

New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-10 p.m.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-40 p.m.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p.m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim : "It is an arduous task to make all men your friends ; it is enough to have no enemies."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 19.—P. and O. steamer "Britannia," with English mails of the 5th March, due to arrive at 10 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 9-15m., 10-10a. Low water, 3-36m., 3-18a.

Saturday, March 20.—Bombay Races, 14th Extra meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection, 6-30 a.m. Bombay Light Horse "At Home," Santa Cruz, afternoon. Jamshedji Novroz holiday. Dinner to M. F. H. of the Jackal Club, 8-45 p.m. The Catholic Federation, lecture by Mr. Godinho, Dabul School, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-12m., 10-52a. Low water, 4-48m., 4-18a.

Sunday, March 21.—Fourth Sunday in Lent Inspection of B. V. A. at the Mahaluxmi Battery by the General Officer Commanding and the Inspector of Coast Defences in India. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water 11-3m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-57m., 4-59a.

Monday, March 22.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Branch, annual meeting. Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m. Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

Tuesday, March 23.—Jackal Club sports. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-11m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-31a.

Wednesday, March 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m. Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m., 7-15a.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, attended by forty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 130 : among them the number of men, was 27 ; women, 33 ; and children 70.

OPEN VERDICT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Jiwaji Bapu (45), a millhand. The deceased took his meals with his son and eight others with whom he was living in a room, and went to Currey Road at 9 p.m. On his arrival at Currey Road he suddenly fell down and expired. The police were informed and the body was examined by the Police Surgeon. He found nothing suspicious in the stomach and the viscera were sent to the Government Chemical Analyser. The jury recorded an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Fatia Bija (22), a Hindu labourer. The evidence showed that the deceased was engaged in unloading timber from a vessel when the sling of timber was moving to and fro. He feared that it might fall on him and to get out of the way stepped back only to fall into the water. He fell on timber floating in the water and was seriously hurt. He was taken to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March..........Pomposo ....Hume
Overture.......Hungarian ....K. Bela
Intermezzo ...The Sweeps ....P. Rubens
Reminiscences of Donizetti ....Godfrey
Valse ....Red Rose ....F. Lehar
Selection ......My Lady Molly ....S. Jones

BAND AT THE CONGRESS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme to-day :—

From 6-30 to 8 p.m.

March ....Saint George............Allier
Valse ....Bad'ner Mad'ln ......Komzak
Selection.........Romeo and Juliet......Gounod
Grand March...Celebre ....Lachner
Mazurka ....Coppelia.....................Delilies
Overture.........Prinz Conti ... .Lecocq

From 9-30 to 11 p.m.

March ....The Diplomat.........Sousa
Valse ....La Perle du Danube..Vallstedt
Overture ....Undine......................Larbzing
Prelude to Act III Lohengrin ....Wagner
Mazurka..............La Boulangeise ......Matt
Grand March.....Romaine ....Gounod

LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE.—The following donations received in aid of the above Institution :— From the Director of Public Instruction as grant to the Anglo-Vernacular School, Rs. 750 ; from the Joint Schools Committee as grant to the Primary School Rs. 225, Shet Frakira Purshetam Jansari for 4 feasts, Rs. 165-10; collection made on the day of the Annual Conference of the All-India Hospital Assistants' Association, Rs. 104-8; Shet Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8-0, per day, Rs. 42; Shet Jairam Bhogha and Co. Leather Marchants, every year Rs. 25; Shet Jugaldass Chatrabhuj for grains, Rs. 25; Shet Dharamshi Jetha for one bag of rice, Rs. 15; miscellaneous donations, Rs. 22; Shet Hansraj Haridass, all the expenses of the marriage ceremonies of 2 orphan girls, Chandri and Jamna, as well as a grand feast to the orphans on that day and also ornaments clothes etc., worth nearly Rs. 150, as marriage gifts to both the girls; Received as marriage gifts from several gentlemen on the day of the marriage ceremonies of 2 orphan girls, Rs. 142, in cash as well as clothes, books, etc.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Britannia" Mar. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Britannia," which is expected to arrive here on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Latham, Mr T	Mainwaring, Lt G R
MacLush, Revd and Mrs A	Osburn, Dr H B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr G	Kenish Moore, Mrs
Bayley, Mr G	Miller, Miss J L
Brown, Capt	Pert, Major and Mrs D
Battey, Mr G H	Reynolds, Mr W
Coote, Capt R	Rose, Mr P T
Gales, Mr H C	Railey, Lt M
Gallaghen, Mr J	Sparke, Mr H C
Hathaway, Mr and Mrs W and 2 children	Thomson, Mr J W
Hartley, Mr W	Warren, Mr J
Henry, Mr W C	Watson, Mr H D
	Wicks, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.—Beach, Capt W H

FOR KARACHI.

Grant, Mr J	Hill, Mr W
Hill, Mr F	Smith, Mr R L

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," March 18.

Passengers to Europe by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 9-45 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Ballard Pier for Disinfection at 7 a.m. with all their baggage :—

Atherton, Mr and Mrs R	Lyle, Mrs and baby
Allen, Lt	Labrone, Mr
Burrard, Mrs G A	Lungley, Miss C P
Billimoria, Mr R S F	Collins, Mr W W
Brown, Mrs and baby	Piton, Mr E
Burnes Jones Mr	Rougy, Mr
Bodley, Mrs child and inft	Lecubardt, Mr wife and 2 children
Bomanjee, Mr R	Bonneand, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Coopers, Mr M B	Le Gohran, Mr and Mrs and 2 daughters
Chrichton, Mrs	Sauvage, Mr A
Castellino, Dr L	Urigadet, Mr
Charmier, Lt G	Galup, Mr L
Clifton, Rev and Mrs E J and child	Dupeyron, Mr P
D'Aramon, Count and Countess	Fabre, Miss
Durfort, Count and Countess Helie do	Bourles, Mr P
Dustoor, Mr R E	Lacheje, Mr and Mrs and child
Dhond, Mr R S	Santolini, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Eden, Lt T L	Thomas, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Eliot, Lt	Renueci, Mr
Forsyth, Mrs	Chemier, Mr and 2 children
Fraser, Lt	Calujeo, Mr
Gosh, Mrs	Kremu, Mr
Grezoux, Mr and Mrs and infant	Berard, Mrs A
Gouidce, de Pelan Count Le	Doffner, Mr and wife
Greenhalgh, Mr and Mrs and 3 children	Bousquet, Mr and Mrs
Grainger, Mr A	Condue, Mrs
Guzder, Mr F C E	Pamart, Mr and Mrs
Hartwell, Miss	Rougy, Mrs
Henry, Mr and Mrs W D	Dekyvere, Mr
Hartwell, Lt	Hewein, Mr
Hopton, Lt	Krech, Mr
Hewlett, Capt	Lefebure, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Howard, Smith Mr A J	Schiess, Mr J
Jambon. Mr and Mrs	Chaurband, Mr
Jadeja, Mr L	Leroux, Flipo and baby
Minto, Mr E	Diollier, Mr
Miteranga, Mrs and nurse	Scamps, Mr and Mrs and child
Misquita, Messrs A and M	Orcher, Mr
Menzes, Mr J A	Desmarchier, Mr and Mrs and child
Murray, Lt J F	Donati, Mr and Mrs and child
Navalker, Mr S N	Leontine, Nolbet Miss
Nicholson, Mrs R L and baby	Naol, Mr E
Nathoo, Mr H A	Valton, Miss
Ollendorff, Miss	Mivel, Mr J M
Ovens. Lt J L	Vian, Mr
Pearson, Mr	Waobini, Mr
Poole, Maj M Conway	Leyrab, Mr E
Patell, Mr Jal F	Jacob, Mr P
Royar, Mr	Pambrum, Mr and Mrs and child
Reed, Mr H	Gueden, Mr and Mrs
Raymond, Mr A	Reichurcker, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Ross, Major H	Billiard Leake, Mrs
Rickie, Mr A S	Matheus, Miss
Sherer, Mr	Paul Stephen, Mr
Surti, Dr S B	Cajauret, Mr L
Shea, Capt	Leredde, Mr
Spinner, Mr	Smith, Mr V
Sabawalla, Mr B P	Leferre, Mr A
Sarkar, Mr M	Hamet, Mr F M
Shroff, Dr K B	Flathes, Mr A G
Souza, Dr B de	Darso, Mr J
Sayed Mohamed Hussain, Mr	Aline Hughan, Miss
Tapissier, Mrs and 2 children and governess	Naistre, Mr and Mrs
Tate, Capt and Mrs G	Maistre, Mrs
White, Mrs F H and baby	Say, Mr W M
Woods, Mrs and baby	Collassi, Mr
White, Mrs for a nurse	O'Brien, Capt C W
Williams, Mr J H	Turner, Lieut H S
Wells, Lt J R	
Woods, Miss	
Kerrawalla, P J	

THE Rajah of Sirmur, in the Punjab, has prohibited young persons in his State from smoking cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, opium, etc. or indulging in intoxicating drugs, alcohol, etc., except under the orders of doctors.

Mr. K. P. GOPAL MENON, Barrister-at-Law, a son of Mr. Kumara Menon, of Kottayam, in Travancore, was among those presented to H. M. the King at the Levee held at St. James' Palace on the 23rd February.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding. A Government Resolution in the General Department, appointing Sir Sassoon David, Kt., and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmasey to be members of the Standing Committee, was recorded.

The Commissioner forwarded a correspondence, regarding the treatment of road with Val-de-Travers Asphalte Macadam. and stated that an experiment had been made in Calcutta with successful results and that it seemed probable that this Asphalte would prove suitable to the conditions of Bombay. He requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 55,000 so as to admit of an experiment being made with that article. He added that with this amount it would be possible to treat 3,000 square yards of road surface.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey suggested that a whole road and not a portion of it only should be experimented upon. If only a half of a road were experimented upon, the dust from the remaining half would spread over it, and they could not have correct results.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would probably select the road between the Post Office and the Flora Fountain.

Mr. Dwarkadas suggested Church Gate Street from its entrance up to the Elphinstone Circle Gardens for the purpose.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, with a recommendation that the proposal be approved and the sanction asked for be granted.

In response to the invitation of tenders for works in the construction of chawls for bigaries of the Health Department at Cochin Street, Fort, two tenders had been received as under :—(1) Messrs. Ramji Keshavji and Co., Rs. 58,982-9-4, and (2) Messrs. Sayaji Naguji and Co., Rs. 63,730-14 7.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Ramji Keshavji and Co.

The Committee also accepted Messrs Abdulali Karimbhai and Co's tender for Rs. 6,823-15-0 for works in the construction of chawls for the butchers of the Commissariat Department at Bandora Slaughter House.

"A CITY AS FLEETING AS AN ENCAMPMENT."

"With what grace and pathos Lord Rosebery can touch a passing theme was shown again, when he discoursed upon the associations of Whitehall," says the "Observer," commenting on a speech delivered by Lord Rosebery as President of the London Topographical Society.

"Who does not share his regret that Inigo Jones was never permitted to build the edifice which might have been the noblest renaissance palace in Europe ?" it adds. "It would have been vaster and purer than the Escorial ; and the Banqueting House recalls what might have been in an architectural as well as an historical sense.

"Then, with his strange art of conjuring up the spectral, Lord Rosebery dwelt upon the fugitiveness of the aspects of London until he made the grandiose abode of the new bureaucracy in Whitehall seem as transitory as the shapes of the mist. 'We survived our London. We realised in middle life that all around us changed—the houses that we knew in childhood seemed to be in a minority. . . . If we could see once more the London of our childhood the contrast would, he believed, be greater even than we imagined. Yes; we lived in a city as fleeting as an encampment.' There is the old imaginative genius in that touch."

Here is a report of Lord Rosebery's address, as given by the "Scotsman" :—

"Whitehall Palace had a strong fascination for all who cared about the history and traditions of London, if only as recalling the tragic scene of Charles the First's execution. The explanation of the sites and the remains of Whitehall Palace was an interesting occupation, though in these days of excursions and alarums they must not mind being subjects of suspicion to the police, more especially if they belonged to what used to be called the gentler sex.

"The structure was both interesting and elusive. The interest spoke for itself. 'The London residence of thirty successive Archbishops of York culminating in the magnificent Wolsey, it is seized by his arbitrary master taking possession, Henry changes its name and dies at Whitehall. It seems the favourite palace of the Stuarts, James and Charles the First. Both plan sumptuous palaces on its site. Then one bitter January day Charles walks out of one of the windows of the Banqueting House to meet his doom. There Cromwell reigns and dies. Charles the Second spends his careless hours unequally divided between political craft and reckless voluptuousness on the site where his father was beheaded. There he, too, dies, and Vanity Fair seattered. Then arrives a Dutch Prince with an asthma which forbids him to live so near the river. The palace is deserted, and soon afterwards burned down by a Dutch laundress drying linen in her room. And so the glory passes from Whitehall, and it dwindles into a realm of red tape."

WHITEHALL'S ELUSIVENESS.

"He had also called it elusive. It was elusive for more reasons than one. There were few views and pictures of it. As a matter of certainty, besides the Banqueting House, a couple of cellars and as many windows were all that could be described with any certainty as existing parts of Whitehall Palace. Cock fights were consecrated contests in this region before they were superseded by more exciting struggles of political humanity at Westminster. Within living memory Westminster Abbey itself was the scene of these battles. There was little, he suspected, in the appearance of Whitehall that betokened a palace except the Banqueting House and the gates. The best representation of the Palace he knew was a picture at Windsor Castle of Charles II. witnessing the Lord Mayor's procession of State barges from the river terrace of Whitehall Palace, and he thought the Society should ask His Majesty's permission to have this interesting picture reproduced.

"The Banqueting House recalled what might have been. How would Inigo Jones have filled this site ? For that he made at least two plans, for James I. and for Charles I. The first was probably his ideal, and one that he never hoped to realise. Some years ago, when it was contemplated to build a new War Office at Whitehall, it was the hope of many whose wishes were voiced in Parliament by Lord Wemyss that part at least of Inigo Jones' noble design might be utilised. But that was not to be. It was impossible for reasons which he forgot. 'All pleasant things are impossible few ideals are ever realised, commented his lordship. One, too, might look back with regret if it be ever worth while to look back with regret, to the opportunity lost by Barry when the new Houses of Parliament were erected. Then we might at least have enjoyed the noble river front planned in 1619, and it was no disparagement to the Gothic mass which now faces the Thames, rich as it is in many respects, to say that we should have gained greatly by the exchange.

"'This interesting theme,' concluded Lord Rosebery, 'irresistibly suggests one or two considerations. The first is this—though glorious under Henry the Eighth, Whitehall remained connected chiefly with the name of Stuart. We call that name unlucky, not with scientific accuracy, for it had plenty of luck, though it did not know how to use it, and ended by sacrificing an empire for a mass. Not merely the glory but the actual habitation of Whitehall ceased with these luckless Stuarts. They seemed, indeed to be linked with the scene of their great tragedy as if their fortune, good or ill, were inextricably mixed up with it. When they left it they left their kingdom. The next consideration is that they would have done well in their own interest to give Inigo Jones a free hand. Stately monuments soften the judgment of posterity upon their authors. Had the Stuarts spent the money they squandered otherwise in realising the plan of Inigo Jones, it would have stood in mitigation of the judgment of history. The recording angel of architecture would have blotted out many of their misdeeds with a grateful tear, and we, as we passed by the stately facade of the palace would have said, 'They were bad kings, but, after all, they left us that.' Now no one thought of them at all,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 17.

The well-marked depression which appeared over Berar and the adjacent districts is giving clouds over the Central parts of the country, and may occasion thunderstorms in this area during the day.

Sonemarg reports light fall of snow.

Skies are cloudy along the hills in Upper India, as well as in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in the North-west of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, but generally normal in other parts. Humidity has increased somewhat, though it is still in defect in many stations.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are probable in the Central parts of the country. Light precipitation may occur along the hills of Upper India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the South-West Punjab but remain heavily clouded in the extreme north and north-east and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now normal or in slight defect; night temperature is low at Ambala and normal at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and Cawnpore but in defect at the other stations. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana but have cleared in Sind. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is low in Upper Sind but normal or in excess elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in South Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar but is in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen; the maximum is higher than usual everywhere but the minimum is above normal only at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the extreme western districts but normal elsewhere; night temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the South Bombay Deccan but in large defect elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual at many stations.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in Sind and the South-West Punjab but they remain moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere in the Punjab. Light to moderate cloud has also appeared in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Conditions appear favourable for thunderstorms in Central Provinces.

A few light showers may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	83·3	58·0	...	0·60
Bawalpindi	75·9	52·4	...	5 03
Lahore	80·9	58·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	...	...		
Ambala	86·0	52·0	...	1·37
Delhi	...	61·2	...	1·17
Agra	91·5	65·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	93·8	58·6	...	0·55
Jhansi	95·0	67·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	95·9	58·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	96·1	61·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	92·6	54·3	...	0·44
Karachi	82·0	69·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	91·9	65·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	93·2	65·1	...	0·44
Kotah	96·0	66·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	100·1	70·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	82·3	72·2	...	0·12
Veraval	93·7	64·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	100·9	65·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	101·1	71·5	...	0·65
Surat	104·1	69·1	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	103·1	71·7	...	0·07
Deesa	103·8	66·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	94·0	60·8	...	0·00
Indore	97·1	61·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	96·0	61·3	...	1·94
Saugor	95·1	66 5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	98·6	67·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	103·2	67·1	...	0·07
Akola	104·2	66·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	101·8	66·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	101·1	67·6	...	0·27
Chanda	102·0	72·5	...	0·23
Raipur	98·7	72·6	...	0·08
Bombay	86 0	75·2	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	88·3	72·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	89·5	74·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·3	73·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	103·4	65·6	...	0·33
Ahmednagar	99·9	65·5	...	0·00
Poona	101·0	69·5	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·3	72·9	...	0·02
Bijapur	100·2	74·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	93·3	61·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	101·2	75·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	10[illegible]·9	71·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	99·3	71·7	...	0·05
Mangalore	89·2	74·9	...	0·24
Calicut	89·8	78·1	...	5·38
Cochin	92·2	77·8	...	0·62
Colombo	88·5	73·0	...	8·63
Masulipatam	92·3	71·6	...	0·23
Bellary	102·0	65·3	...	0·26
Madras	102·2	70·1	...	4·05
Cuddapah	88·0	69·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	93·8	62·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	95·9	64·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	95·6	61·8	...	7·44
Negapatam	88·9	72·5	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th March was 29·896 11ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffectual.

WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief I felt was great. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies for about a month, using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hynes, Esker, Kilkelly, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient.

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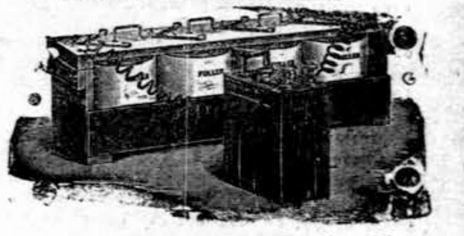

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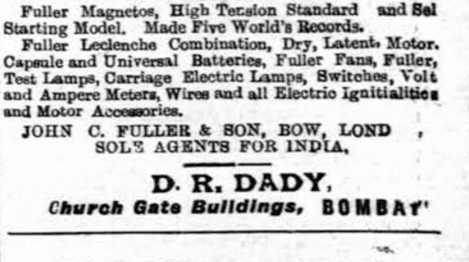

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD MORLEY'S MYSTERY.

THE "PIONEER."—The question of the best form of rule for an Indian Province, whether by a Governor in Council or a Governor without a Council, is one on which everyone may legitimately have his own opinion, and on which we must expect a general cleavage of opinion; for it is a case where all the advantages cannot be on one side. Lord Curzon was undoubtedly too sweeping in his statement that there was no Lieutenant-Governor who would not reject the idea of a Council with scorn. Of the impetus and "elan" that may be given to an administration by a strong chief disposing of and directing affairs on his own decision, without the necessity of carrying colleagues with him, there are too many conspicuous instances in Anglo-Indian history to make it necessary to come forward with any apology for the system here. At the same time it is obviously a form of government that has its limits. and with the growth of the population and the increase of complexity in its interests and affairs, bringing a corresponding increase in the State machinery, a stage must arrive at which a scheme which requires that a single ruler shall have a full acquaintance with the working of every department, with every locality and almost with every officer in his charge, must have outlived its original recommendations. A point must be reached at which either the system must be changed or the territory sub-divided. In the opinion of most people it had been reached and passed in Bengal before the Partition. This indeed would be denied by Lord MacDonnell, with all the weight of his great authority; but at any rate it is unquestionable that had Bengal been left to itself the time must have come in a few decades when the province could no more have been governed by a single Governor than India could go back to-day to the simple rule of Cornwallis and Wellesley. The question again may be complicated to some extent by the anomaly that it is not the greatest provinces that have had the more elaborate form of goverment and by the different estimates that may be held of the practical working of the latter in the provinces, where it has been in force. But at any rate it is a question that has been discussed again and again any time these last thirty years, and one might think that if any subject could be harmlessly argued wtihout any reservations, argument to argument, it was this.

But this is just the course that Lord Morley unfortunately has refused to take. From the first he has chosen to wrap up both his intentions and his reasons in a cloak of ambiguity and reserve. It might be supposed that we were dealing with some deep mysteries of secret police or critical negotiations with a foreign Power by the anxiety the Secretary of State displays not to show his cards. Dark reasons of State—not to be entrusted to persons like Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon—are hinted at as lying at the back of the Government's action. For reasons that he cannot divulge they must let him have a free hand or he will not answer for the consequences. If, however, they will leave him and Lord Minto alone and give the powers he asks unquestioningly, he will not say but all may yet be well. But this is not the way to create confidence in the Twentieth Century, and it is is amazing that Lord Morley should not perceive it. The business man who is applying for a big loan must not conceal his circumstances. The House of Lords knows better than any Legislative assembly in the world when to repress curiosity in deference to the public interest. But on a question like this Lord Morley's obscurantism could not be expected to satisfy his critics. They are not men absolutely out of touch with the world. They know there are strong opinions abroad against the scheme, especially in the form that Lord Morley has given to it at the last moment. They have seen the recent manifest signs of a split in the India Council itself; and are probably aware of the common report that even the two Indian Members of the Council are opposed to the Secretary of State on this portion of the measure. They, therefore, unite in the reasonable demand to know what are Lord Morley's sanctions. After much pressure, and many omnious mutterings that mischief will come of these criticisms, Lord Morley produces in his own support a strong opinion from "the Government of India," which afterwards turns out to be a personal opinion of the Viceroy—needless to say an entirely different thing, although in this communication the Viceroy appears to speak for his colleagues using the plural "we." Lord Morley is, of course, quite incapable of a subterfuge even under the strain of politics, and one may be sure that it was this fact that led him into an inaccuracy which he has spontaneously corrected. Lord Minto is equally straightforward, and if he used the word "we" it must have been because he throughly believed he was representing the ideas of his colleagues. But at the same time, as the sentences quoted in Parliament represent a complete shift of opinion from the very definite pronouncement recorded in the despatch of the Government of India of October last, the country may almost be said to have a right to know whether this later opinion is merely the Viceroy's impression of the sentiments of his colleagues, or whether represents a deliberate judgment arrived at in the Council room. The credit of the Council in the eyes of the country is to a large extent bound up with the answer.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

THE "STATESMAN."—The discussion of the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords has not been as practical and fruitful as we were led to hope. The speeches on the first and second reading promised a thorough examination of the provisions of the Bill and of the other changes which it is proposed to make by means of Regulations; and it was reasonable to suppose that a House which contains so many experienced Anglo-Indian administrators would be able to suggest useful amendments, or at least indicate defects in detail. But the debate in Committee appears, if Reuter can be relied upon, to have been confined to the question of creating Executive Councils in provinces under Lieutenant-Governors. Even this matter can scarcely be said to have been argued on its merits. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have not apparently undertaken to show that an autocrat is required for Bengal or the United Provinces, or to set up the contention that the authority of a Civilian Lieutenant-Governor will be weakened by the assistance of a Council. The point which has been most strongly pressed is whether the Government of India are in accord with Lord Morley's views in reference to the creation of Executive Councils. The Secretary of State has been able to dispel the doubts cast on the agreement between himself and Lord Minto by citing the explicit statement telegraphed by the Viceroy. This declaration should have satisfied all critics that in taking powers to create Executive Councils whenever they may prove to be necessary, Lord Morley was complying with the wishes of the Government of India. The actual appointment of an Executive Council in any Province is not contemplated at the present time; all that is in question is the power to create such Councils if and when they are deemed to have become necessary, The "Pioneer," we observe, seeks to convict the Government of India of inconsistency, implying that they have given way in response to pressure from Lord Morley. It recalls the fact that in their despatch of 1908 the Government referring to Provincial Executive Councils, wrote:—"It would be premature to discuss these contigencies until experience has been gained of the working of the new legislative bodies." We fail to see, however, that this declaration is in any way at variance with the expression of a wish that power to create Councils should be secured. For, while it is true the Government emphasise the need of proceeding cautiously in respect of so important a departure from the present system of administration, the possible future need of appointing Executive Councils in the larger provinces is apparently an idea which they put forward of their own motion. After indicating that the effect of the Reform Scheme will be to throw a greater burden on the heads of the Local Governments, they go on to say:—"It may be that experience will show the desirability of strenghtening the hands of Lieutenant-Governors in the larger provinces by the creation of Executive Councils, as Sir Charles Aitchison suggested in connection with the proposals of 1888." The position, then, is that in 1908 the Government of India recognised that Executive Councils might become necessary, and that in 1909 they expressed a hope that powers to create such Councils would be provided in the India Councils Bill. Where is the inconsistency, or the proof that the Government has, in the words of the "Pioneer" "gone round on itself?" India Councils Bills are not an annual feature of the legislation of the British Parliament. They occur at long intervals, and a Government which did not included in one of these rare measures all the power that it is likely to need for some years to come would be guilty of a lamentable want of foresight. Yet is is on the ground of the alleged inconsistency of the Government of India, and of their recklessness in advancing proposals not fully considered that the Lords have rejected the proposed enabling measure and have sought to condemn the larger provinces to a continuance of an antiquated system of autocracy. This is a disappointing close to a discussion which opened well, and it is the more deplorable because Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have not refrained from pressing their point by the use of arguments which can only be regarded as disparaging to the Government of India. Lord Morley's defence of Clause 3 would have been more forcible if he had relied upon the inadequacy of the present system, rather than upon the plea that any whittling down of the Bill would have an injurious effect on the political situation in India. It may be doubted whether the Reforms can claim to be exempt from criticism merely because of their supposed tranquilising influence. They must be justified, not as mollifying discontent, but as being in themselves wise and prudent concessions.

REAL INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The author of "The Mohamedans" has "accepted an invitation" to write upon "The Real India" (Methuen, 1908), and his book is good. Mr. Rees is best known out here as our Parliamentary Member for the confusion of that class "whom want of success and disappointment, or a naturally anti-English term of mind, inspires with sufficient energy to push their way through to platforms from which to criticise their own kith and kin and the administration, willing and concurring agents of of which they have apparently been for the greater part of their lives." Any servant of the Crown, he says, who was guilty of "the introduction into India of our party politics would be promptly and rightly dismissed from his office"; probably many share his "regret that a corresponding penalty does not attach to the like conduct on the part of a pensioner. Every ex-official turned anti-official possesses, as an agitator's counter, a value wholly disproportionate to that at which he would otherwise be voted." If, as said in February's "Blackwood" (article, "These be your Gods, O Israel") "the contempt of their fellow-members and the indifference of all sensible men at Home have been the just reward of the factious rancour of disappointed officials and of ignorant and harebrained globe-trotters, like our Cottons, Keir-Hardies, Rutherfords and Mackarnesses," India for this has chiefly to thank her champion Mr. Rees.

Neglecting, perforce, Mr. Rees's excellent chapters on the Early and the Later History of India, on the Government of India, the Native States, Russia in the East, and Social Reform, we turn to the more burning questions of India's Land and Financial systems and Econmic policy, of Unrest and Reform, discussed in his Chapters III, V, VIII to XI and XIII. Mr. Rees sums up that discussion in his concluding Chapter XIV. He shows "how little the critics understand a (land revenue) system which we inherited from our predecessors in title and have only altered in so far as we have enormously reduced the share due by immemorial custom to the State." He has refuted "the claim made by the critics that the permanent settlement of Bengal is more advantageous to the cultivator." He has disposed of "the demonstrably false and foolish position that the British multiplied famines"; showing indeed that the British have now rendered "famine" a misnomer, and "that the expression Famine Relief should be abandoned in favour of Famine Prevention." He has exposed the untruth "that justice is denied to Indians by (the exclusive employment of) European judges, magistrates, and administrators," in showing that the thirteen local administrations "are to an overwhelming extent staffed by native agency." He has demonstrated that "the drain" is a very profitable business transaction—whereby India obtain's capital and service not otherwise procurable, which are indispensable to her development and afford a large return, not only of benefit which is not calculable in cash but in cash itself. He exposes the failure of local self-government, showing that "the principle of representation has as yet taken no hold of the people of India, to whom, indeed, it is wholly foreign in character."

What he says on the unrest and the Bengali agitation may be summarised in the words of Sir Charles Crosthwaite ("The Tangle in India," "Blackwood's Magazine" for February): "In its methods it is as much fanatical as political, and is directed as much against the Musalmans as against the British." His views on Reform are those recently expressed by Lord Macdonnell, that "the principle which ought to direct and control our policy in India was this—the maintenance of complete and absolute control in the hands of a small body of picked officers of the Empire who formed the Government of India, and, subject to that control, the fullest measure of local government in the provinces 'that each province was fit to administer.'" The quotations are ours.

IN a cottage in the valley of Lanherne (Cornwall) may be seen a remarkable instance of ingenuity displayed by a working man and his family. The house is tenanted by a woodman named James Lawry and his three sons. In their spare time they have put an installation of electric light in the three downstair rooms of their dwelling, the power being obtained by means of a small water wheel in an adjoining stream. Close by they erected a wooden shed with a cement floor. In this, with the aid of a wooden bicycle wheel and two smaller wheels connected with rubber belting and attached to the water wheel, they have managed to secure a velocity of about 3,000 revolutions per minute. This has been connected with a small dynamo, and wires and globes have been fitted up. The whole scheme cost less than £10.

BUDDHISTS AND BUDH GAYA.

Legality of Hindu Control to be Tested.

AN important meeting of the Buddhist Shrine Restoration Society was held at Calcutta on the 8th instant, when it was unanimously resolved that the time had come to test the legality of the control exercised by a Hindu Mohunt over the ancient Buddhist shrine, at Budh Gaya. The history of this shrine, and of the Society which is now endeavouring to secure its redemption from Hindu control, are of no small interest, and the law-suit which now seems likely to ensue should be a test case of unusual importance. It will raise a number of complicated issues (such for instance as the limitations which can be placed upon proprietary rights in matters of religious control); and the whole history of the Temple as a sacred spot will have to be critically examined, and the conflicting claims of the Hindu and Buddhist religions, with all their innumerable metaphysical doctrines and ritualistic practices, will have to be compared and sifted. Such a suit, apart even from its final result, should in itself possess an historic interest and it will probe into many matters of scientific and religious importance.

BUDH GAYA.

Budh Gaya, as is well known, is the spot where Gautama Buddha, during the course of his wanderings after leaving his father's kingdom, rested and meditated for some years; and where, as Buddhists express it, finally obtained enlightenment. To Buddhists, all over the Buddhist world, it is the great centre of their Faith. No Buddhist can visit the place unmoved. There he may see the sacred Bo tree, marking the very spot where the Lord Buddha sat, where he was tempted, and where there dawned upon him the doctrine whose followers are now reckoned at 300 millions or about one-third of the entire population of the globe. The whole place is eloquent of the founder and of the long-gone splendours of Indian Buddism. The temple itself a characteristic structure stands upon the spot where the original shrine was erected by the Emperor Asoka, and portions of that monarch's beautiful carved stone reeling (one of the finest archaeological remains and perhaps the most ancient sculptured monument in India) may be seen standing in the position which it originally occupied nearly 2,100 years ago. There is perhaps no other place upon the surface of the globe which is regarded with such veneration by so vast a number of human beings, or which has maintained a sacred character throughout so many long centuries.

A HINDU SHRINE.

To those who are acquainted, then, with even the barest outline of the history of Budh Gaya, it seems almost incredible that this ancient and unquestionable centre of Buddhism, the birth-place of that philoshophy which has revolutionised the thought of a continent, and which, after more than twenty-four centuries, still numbers its adherents by tens of millions, should be actually in the process of being converted into a Hindu shrine. It is scarcely possible to believe that Buddhists are denied rights of any kind at Budh Gaya, that their very entrance into and worship in the temple is regarded by the Hindu possessor as permissive and not of right, and that the offerings made to the temple by pious pilgrims from the ends of the earth—from Mongolia, from Tibet, from Japan, from Siam, from Ceylon, and from the heart of China—become "ipso facto" the property of the Hindu owner. And, what is regarded by Buddhists as most indefensible of all, the great Image of Buddha within the shrine, situated over the exact spot where, so it is believed, Sakya Muni sat and meditated, is daily painted with a Hindu "Tilak" mark, clothed with Hindu robes, and is worshipped with Hindu rites as an image of Vishnu.

THE RESTORATION SOCIETY.

Such, however, are the actual facts of the case, and it was in order to secure a remedy that the Society came into existence some -three years ago. The circumstances of its birth are in themselves not a little interesting. It may be remembered that, during the cold whether of 1905-06 the Tashi Lama of Tibet came down to India and made a pilgrimage to the chief Buddhist sacred places. None of the great semi-divine Lamas of Tibet having ever visited India before this tour was an event of no little importance in Tibetan history, and the visit of the Lama to Budh Gaya was of special significance. Without plunging into the almost incomprehensible metaphysics of the Northern School of Buddhism it may be explained that the Tibetans recognise five "celestial Buddhas," each of whom by meditations has evolved a Dhyani Buddha each of which again in turn may be represented in a corporeal or earthly shape by an actual living Buddha on the surface of the earth. Of these celestial Buddhas the best known is "Amitabha," whose Dhyani Buddha is "Avalokiteswara," and whose earthly reflex was Sakya Muni or Gautama Buddha. Now the Tashi Lama of Tibet (or, as he is known to the Tibetans, the "Pen-Chan-Rin-po-che" or "Precious-all-wise") is believed by them to be the earthly manifestation of the spirit of Amitabha which on the death of one Tashi Lama passes forth with to a successor through an endless series of rebirths. However fantastic such a doctrine may appear to Western minds or even to Buddhists of the Southern School, it is implicitly believed by the Tibetans, who witnessed with a particular gratification and awe the spectacle of the spiritual Father of the Lord Buddha visiting in earthtly guise the very spot where the great doctrines of the Buddhistic Faith had found revelation. The Lama himself regarded the occasion as one of unique solemnity. He, in common with all the Northern Buddhists, had always looked upon Budh Gaya as a Holy Place of pilgrimage to be dreamt of and wondered at from afar, but never (by him at least) to be actually visited. His emotion on finding himself at the shrine was deep and genuine; and the service which he, as the spiritual predecessor of Buddha, held sitting in Buddha's seat below the Bo tree was an occasion quite unique in the religious history of the East and never perhaps to be repeated.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

But one cloud marred the joy of the Lama and his companions on this memorable occasion, and this was their first discovery of the fact that the shrine was owned by Hindus, and that Hindu worship was performed within it before the image of Buddha garbed and decorated as Vishnu. It was then that the project of the formation of a society with the object of abolishing, or at any rate of modifying these practices was first mooted. It was eagerly supported by the Lama and by the young Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim, himself a devout Buddhist, who accompanied the Lama throughout his tour. During the course of the next few weeks the plan took shape. A Central Committee was formed in Calcutta having the Tashi Lama as its President, the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim as its Vice-President, Major W. F. O'Connor, C. I. E., as Honorary Advisor, Mahamahopadhyya. Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabbusana, M.A., PH. D., as Secretary, and containing amongst its members such Hindu supporters as Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur and many European sympathisers as well as Buddhists. Its objects were to secure for Buddhists rights of a religious character at Budh Gaya which would give them the right to decorate and worship in the temple in their own manner, and would place a limitation upon the right claimed by the Hindu Mohunt of Budh Gaya to decorate the image of Buddha as Vishnu, to appropriate Buddhist offerings, and so on. With this programme the Society has steadily persevered during the last three years. It has aroused interest in its aims in all Buddhist countries, partly by correspondence, and partly by the personal visits and addresses of its Vice-President and others. It is represented in England by an influential committee of sympathisers, headed by Sir Alfred Lyall, and including Professor. Rhys David, and other well-known Orientalists, and it is entirly non-sectarian and non-political.

MR. S. C. MITRA'S OPINION.

At the meeting held on the 8th March the Central Committee carefully considered the elaborate and scholarly opinion which they had just received from their legal adviser, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitra, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Mitra has advised the Society that, though they will be unable to contest the proprietary rights of the Mohunt, they may expect to take action against him successfully with a view to securing a definition of the Buddhists religious rights over the shrine and of placing a limitation upon those claimed by the Hindus. This opinion the Central Committee of the Society, supported by the approval of their honorary Legal Adviser, Mr. W. Garth, Barrister-at-Law, decided to adopt, and they are now about to issue a circular memorandum to their members and sympathisers setting forth the circumstances of the case and asking for subscriptions to meet the expenses of the proposed suit. The result of this appeal and the future history of the Society will be watched with interest by all (and they are many) who regard the Society's aims as just and their claims as moderate, and who can appreciate the significance of a place like Budh Gaya to the adherents of a faith so vigorous and so devotedly attached to the memory of its founder as is Buddhism.

MR R. B. HALDANE'S GREAT IDEAL.

"Our islands are the centre of a great Empire, the interests of which we have to protect, and we have to do our work of protection often at very great distances. No other country in the world needs or possesses so great an overseas army. Hitherto the Army Council has been working mainly on the reorganisation of the Army and its officers at home. Now they are working not only at that, but at the organisation of the Army as an army of the Empire."

So said Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, when he addressed a large gathering of students at the Admstrong College, Newcastle. He then outlined his Imperial scheme:—

"In the spring of 1907 the Colonial Premiers met in London at an Imperial Conference," continued Mr. Haldane. "It was his business as Minister of War to confer with the Colonial Premiers as to what could be done to put the defences of the Empire on a better foundation, and he told them he knew as well as they that their people must manage their affairs without interference from us at home, and that what was most likely to make the Empire hang together was the sense of most absolute freedom. But he also pointed out the enormous advantage and increase of strength to them as well as to ourselves if the organisation of the forces of the Crown could be accomplished on one uniform basis, and if they in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa could arrange the organisation of the forces on a pattern as nearly as possible the same as we were adopting at home.

"How was this uniform organisation to be brought about? I brought before them", continued Mr. Haldane, "the idea that the new General Staff which we had organised at home for our own military forces should be organised on a much wider and Imperial basis, so as to make it a common School of military thought for the Empire. The solution of the Imperial Staff led to the solution of the problem—how to leave the colonies free to manage their own military affairs, and at the same time to provide them at the elbow of their Commander-in-Chief with officers who were furnished with the highest military science, and who could advise them about organisation.

"Our proposal was that the colonies should send over officers of high distinction to this country to be trained in this new science, and that we should send to the colonies other officers who have already received the training to take their place, and thus provide a circulation throughout the Empire of men who are the representatives of a school of high military thought, would be competent to give advice based on a common learning, a common knowledge, and a common pattern, which, with its own weight, would weld the forces of the Crown which are in existence throughout the length and breadth of the land and Empire, into a great whole. These principles were warmly endorsed by the Colonial Premiers in 1907, and we have been at work ever since to fashion out the machinery to give effect to the principles adopted at the Conference.

WHAT THE COLONIES MAY DO.

"I am glad to say Canada has already telegraphed a warm assent, and I have reason to hope that other dominions will follow suit. See what we have got. We have already refashioned the Army at home, and for an expeditionary force we have already made large provision. The Regular Army for overseas work is sixteen battalions, including nine in India, reorganised by Lord Kitchener. That is more than any other nation has for overseas work, and the reason is that we are responsible for 12,000,000 square miles and 400,000,000 human beings. That is the white man's burden of empire. The second line, what we may call the local line, consists of the fourteen divisions of the Territorial Army.

"Now, supposing that Canada, the population of which is rapidly increasing, were to carry out a building, the foundations of which had been laid at the Conference, Canada, by the new proposals, which Canada has accepted, might easily add five or six Territorial divisions of her own. This would be for her own defence. But we know in 1899 Canada did not scruple to send forth her strength to help the Mother Country to defend the Empire.

"In Australia there is a remarkable movement for the organisation of the forces of the Crown, and Australia might easily produce another five Territorial divisions. New Zealand might produce another division. South Africa can easily produce four or five. At the Conference no man was more helpful than General Botha.

"So you see what is possible. It is that they can add to the fourteen second-line divisions that we have at home sixteen further second division, giving a second-line army of empire for home defence of thirty divisions altogether, and that, added to the sixteen Regular first-line divisions for overseas use which we have got, gives an army of empire conceivable, aye, practicable, and something we may reasonably hope to attain, of not less than forty-six divisions, equivalent to twenty-three army corps. The army of Germany is just twenty-three army corps, and no other army in the world has any organisation so great. I am talking of possibilities.

"The reforms mean hard, united, and continuous work before the result can be brought about, but if it is brought about and that it can be, I am sure, then we shall be a great guarantee of peace. We shall have our defences so organised that in time of supreme emergency—and we don't want it for anything but supreme emergency—there lies in rest a force when concentrated which will ensure our power to defend ourselves against any kind of aggression. It is an army not of defiance, but of defence.

"It will rest with the people, and it will remain under the control of the people, and yet it will be fashioned through the instrumentality of the new Imperial General Staff and on the highest scientific pattern."

BELLAMY'S PIES.

Every one has heard of Bellamy and his kitchen; his mutton-pies are said to have been on the lips of the dying Pitt. This Bellamy was Deputy-House-keeper, and was succeeded in his office by a son, who gave evidence in 1833 and revealed the history of the famous kitchen. Bellamy, besides being Deputy-House-keeper was a wine-merchant, and when Members, jaded with debate, desired to have a refreshment room in the House, Bellamy was fixed upon as the obvious organiser. He was approached, and, after some demur, consented. A kitchen and a dining-room were found for him, and a certain sum allowed him for servants. The Members apparently fixed their own prices for food, and Bellamy found it a good method of selling his wine. The tariff was given in full: for a sandwhich, Members paid 1s.; for cold meat, bread, beer, and cheese, 2s. 6d; for cold meat, salad, and tart, 3s. 6d.; the most expensive dinner of steak, veal pie, and chops, "ad lib, with tart, salad, pickles, beer, and toasted cheese, never came to more than 5s. 6d. Only the best wine was served, 1s. 6d. being charged for a glass of negus; 10s. for a bottle of claret and 8s. for port. It is no wonder that in the convivial eighteenth century Members cheered by the finest wine and Bellamy's most extensive repast could make eloquent speeches of five hours in length. Those days are now gone by, and under the "regime of the present Kitchen Committee, with its wonderful 1s. dinner, Members are tempted to economy in eating, which is not so conductive to exuberance in speaking.—From "The Officers of the House of Commons," in "Blackwood."

SOME curious and interesting points in connection with modern sports were discussed by Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, in a lecture at the Inns of Court Mission Institute, Drury-lane. Since his college days, he observed, in spite of increased training, high jumping had gone back two or more inches under six feet in the university sports. As to cycling, he recalled that when the low-wheel bicycle came in they made the high-wheel machine give it a start. A fact about tight-rope walking was that it was natural. He had known a family of three or four brothers who were able to walk the tight rope from infancy. Tobogganing he described as, "a dangerous sport," which he believed was practised on Highgate Hill on a tea-tray.

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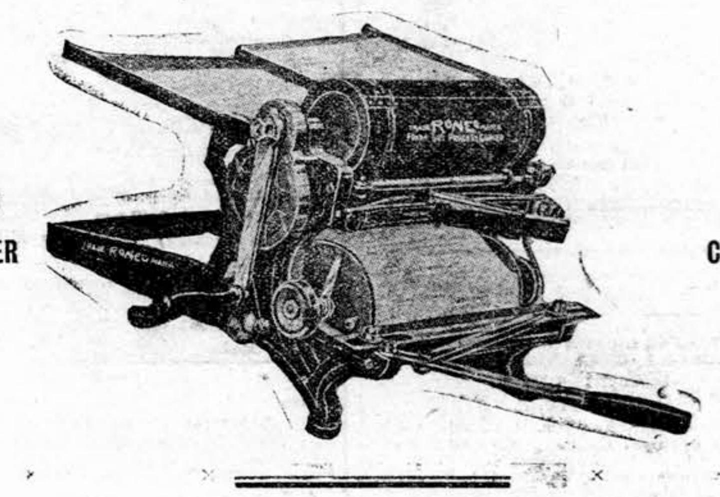

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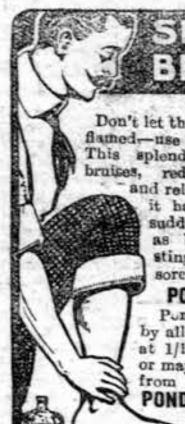

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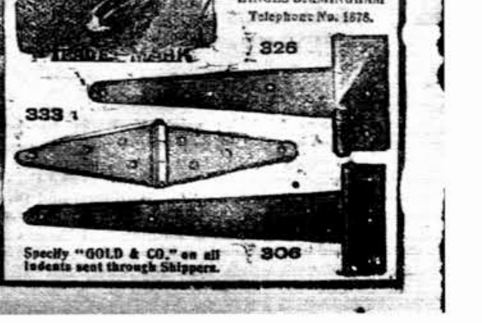

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It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

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Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

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Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

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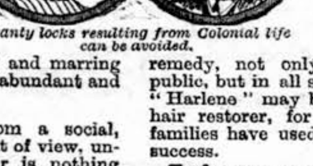

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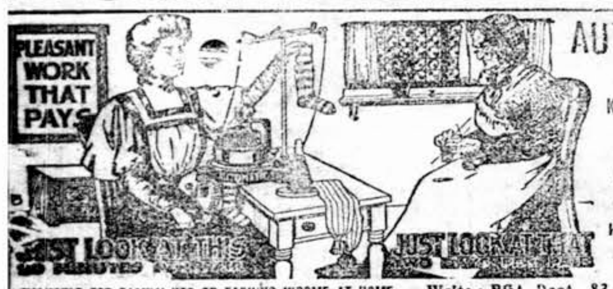

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPIATION BY A MUCCADUM.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. SHEWSHANKER BHAGWANJI.

For the accused.—Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Ratanlal Runchoddas.

For the Crown.—Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor.

Their Lordships yesterday disposed of the case in which the appellant, accused No. 1, was convicted by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, of criminal misappropriation of 128 bars of iron belonging to Mr. Martin Hallaner, a merchant, to whom the accused was muccadum. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default, to a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The bars were of basic steel. They formed part of a cargo of 3,424 bars received in the Victoria Docks, per s.s. "Ranenfels." Dosanali Chandkhan, muccadum to Messrs. Owen and Okell, and Mahomedali Ismailji, muccadam to various firms, were also tried for the offence with the accused, but they were acquitted by the Magistrate.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, but declined to issue a notice on the accused for the enhancement of the sentence passed on him by the Magistrate. The notice was applied for at the instance of the prosecution.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

DINSHAH F. MARKER VS. MR. JAMIETRAM, SOLICITOR.

For the complainant.—Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. B. F. Dastur.

This was an application for review presented by Dinshah F. Marker against the order of acquittal of Mr. Jamietram, solicitor, whom he had charged for libel before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The libel was alleged to have arisen out of a letter written on 6th November by Mr. Jamietram, as attorney for Dosibai, mother of Marker, with whom Marker was at law regarding property. The letter was written to Marker's solicitor, Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, and contained the following passage complained of:—"We may add your client indulges in unnecessary correspondence and holds out threats to his old and helpless mother, which, to say the least, is cowardly and unfair." The Magistrate acquitted Mr. Jamietram of the charge, holding that the letter was written by Mr. Jamietram in good faith, and under instructions from his client, and for the protection of the interests of his client. Against the decision, Marker had presented this application to their Lordships for review.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

SERIOUS CRIME AY VILLAGERS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. SANGANGAUDA AND 51 OTHERS.

For 20 of the accused.—Mr. D. Chamier with Mr. Dandekar.

For other accused.—Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. K. H. Kelkar; Mr. Basil Lang with Mr. K. H. Kelkar; Mr. Weldon and Mr. Mulgaonker; and Mr. Sumitra.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships were engaged yesterday in hearing this heavy appeal from the village of Ganjihal, Taluka Hungund, filed against sentences of death, transportation for life, and rigorous imprisonment, awarded by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge, of Bijapur, to 38 accused persons, after a trial extending over 25 days. Before Mr. Palmer and two assessors, Sangangauda Ranswangapa and 51 other villagers, amongst whom five were Musalmans and the rest Hindus, were charged with committing dacoity on the evening of 24th September last, at lamplight time, in the mansion of Gangabai Jagirdarini, widow of Bapuram Bhakkas, looting thousands of rupees worth of property from her treasury; and after ill-treating the Jagirdarini, and her widowed daughter, Krishnabai, Thakurprasad and a relative of theirs, Tarabai, girl (7), drowning them in a well, and thus causing their murder. A boy named Nana Saheb, Krishnabai's adopted son, escaped. It appeared that owing to an alleged ill-treatment by the Jagirdarini of her tenants on her Jagir land, the tenants conspired a dacoity. They deliberated on two occasions, and on the evening in question carried out the plot they had hatched. The onset was so sudden, and the dacoits took possession of the house, and also of the roof so swiftly that there was no time left for either escaping, organizing an efficient resistance or calling out for help. The population of the village was estimated at over one thousand souls. The residents in the mansion, finding themselves at the mercy of an enraged band of dacoits, locked themselves up for safety in the treasury-room; the boy's cries proceeding from it attracted the dacoits' attention, and they broke open the doors, and pulled out the women. Gangabai was the first to be killed. Under false promises of protection, her daughter Krishnabai was told to disclose property, which she pointed out from several places. Despite this, she was most violently treated with outrageous indignities. She also shared the fate of her mother and was thrown into the well. The waters were deep. The girl, Tara, called out some of the dacoits by name, as she knew them. That decided them to throw her also into the well. Mr. Lambert, the Superintendent of Police, arrived later on the scene, and took up the enquiry along with Mr. Kaulgi, the Mamlatdar. A very large amount of the looted property was hunted up by them. After recording the opinion of the assessors, Mr. Palmer sentenced five of the accused to death, viz., Nos. 6, 8, 17, 39, and 52. Eight were transported for life; one was sentenced to ten years' and fifteen to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. One was sentenced to three years' and eight to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Arguments were continued during the day.

THE hearing of the Matripuja case, in which Kunja Behary Ganguli (absconded), and Nobin Chander Pal, are charged with sedition, is proceeding in Calcutta before Mr. Thornhill.

IN the sedition case at Alipore on Tuesday, Mr. Norton said that the prosecution had now finished with the heavy exhibits and would be able to move rapidly towards the end.

HUSBAND'S CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SATWA VS. MALLAPPA AND ANOTHERS.

For the applicant:—Mr. Bhandarkar.

For the opponent:—Mr. Patkar.

This was an application against the order of the Subordinate Judge at Chikodi. The applicant was the wife of the first opponent and she applied to the Subordinate Judge for the grant of maintenance and to permit her to sue as a pauper, as she was without means. Her complaint was that she was maltreated by her husband. The Subordinate Judge examined the applicant on the merits of her claim in respect of the alleged ill-treatment and came to the conclusion that a blow or blows to which she deposed were not sufficient to constitute legal cruelty and rejected the application. He observed it was the duty of the applicant to live with her husband. But under certain circumstances she could live separate and claim separate maintenance. This circumstance was legal cruelty. So where a wife showed that she was maltreated by her husband she could claim separate maintenance. She was bound to shew that she was maltreated by her husband to be allowed to sue as a pauper. In the present case the applicant had not shown maltreatment. She had not brought any direct evidence to show that her husband was in the habit of beating her. She alleged that once she received a slap on her cheek by her husband. But this solitary beating did not constitute legal cruelty. The Sub-Judge therefore rejected the application. Against this order an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into account, observed that the Sub-Judge had omitted to consider the allegations which appeared on the face of the petition, namely, that the husband had turned the applicant out of his house. Their Lordships said that they did not think that the Subordinate Judge had acted regularly in dismissing the application. The order was therefore set aside and the Sub-Judge was directed to restore the application to the file and to dispose it according to law.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

His Lordship presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE K. M. KHANDESWAMI.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the insolvent, who is in jail, and applied for an interim order.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. J. D. Davar opposed the application on behalf of certain creditors on the ground that the schedule was false and fictitious, and that the insolvent had concealed his property.

His Lordship, after reading the affidavits, refused the application, with costs not exceeding Rs. 150 out of the assets.

Mr. Jardine applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

Mr. Strangman applied for the examination of certain witnesses under section 36 of the Insolvency Act, and for a stop order on the Bombay and Hadjaz Steam Navigation Company, restraining them from delivering goods to consignees at Mauritius. Mr. Strangman and that the consignees would not be prejudiced, as some time would elapse before the goods reached Mauritius, and if the consignees had a right to the goods, they would come in and get the order rescinded.

His Lordship granted both the applications.

RE MUSSA HASSAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE GORDHANDAS PERAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI JUSUB.

On the application of Mr. J. D. Davar, his Lordship granted the insolvent an interim order for four months.

RE LILLADHAR JIVRAJ.

Mr. Vaidya, for a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the insolvents' petition on the strength of a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown, stating that the insolvent had done nothing in the matter of his insolvency.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, stated that he had been ill.

His Lordship gave insolvent the last chance of serving notices to all his creditors within one week.

RE SABAN KALIAN.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule "nisi" for his final discharge.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week in order to enable the Official Assigne to make enquiries therein.

RE MARTIN NIERSES.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and an extension of the interim order.

RE HARIDAS TULSEYDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE SURJI DAMJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE HORMUSJI JEHANGIR MODY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for one month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices.

Mr. S. R. Batlivala, a creditor, opposed the application.

His Lordship granted Mr. Kapadia's application, and directed the opposing creditor to file his grounds of opposition.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Jamsetji Bomonji Engineer; Gerald Anthony Turner; Madhavrao Balkrishna Waghal; Damodar Hurgowan; Haji Elias Juma Memon; Vithaldas Maneklal Vania; Taja Aliji and another; Collie Alves; Abdul Masjid Malu Subban and another; Joseph De Britte; Nessim Elias Hakim; William Andrew Collins; and Harwamdas Bavarimal Khatri.

RINDERPEST amongst cattle has appeared in Lucknow and the vicinity. The Civil Veterinary Department is taking measures to check its spread, and preventive inoculation is being carried out daily.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

LOSS OF A CONSIGNMENT.

Question of Wilful Neglect.

Before Mr. Donald, Second Judge.

MANGANLAL PURSHOTAM AND ANOTHER V. THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

For the Defendants:—Mr. Dunlop with Mr. Indranarayan.

This was a suit which came before the learned Second Judge on a new trial. Plaintiffs in this case consigned two tins of ghee by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which disappeared, and the defendants have been unable to shew what became of them. The plaintiffs executed a Risk Note, which reduced the carriage cost from Rs. 1-4-1 per maund to Rs. 0-15-5, and similarly reduced the liability of the defendants to that set out in the Risk Note. The defendants argued that the plaintiffs to succeed were bound to prove that the loss was due either to wilful neglect or theft by the defendants' servants, and that as the plaintiffs had led no evidence and no wilful neglect could be inferred from the defendants' witnesses, the suit could not lie.

In delivering judgment, the learned Second Judge said: I am of opinion that if I give a carrier a parcel to deliver and he loses it, the mere fact of the loss is the most cogent proof of the carrier's wilful neglect. I do not consider that the adjective "wilful" prefixed to "neglect" in the Risk Note is intended to make the import of the phrase "wilful neglect" different from "neglect." I certainly do not construe "wilful neglect" as some very atrocious kind of neglect. To my mind, if I have given the carrier my parcel and he loosens his hold of it through lack of attention and so loses it, that loosening would be "wilful neglect" within the terms of the Risk Note. When I deliver goods to be carried to a Railway Company, I have to trust to the Railway Company's honesty and skill. I cannot follow the goods to see how the Railway deals with them. The present Risk Note is in a new form and is the result of remonstrances from merchants, who contended that the old form of Risk Note, which stopped with the clause "free from responsibility . . . . from any cause whatever," was inequitable. In my opinion, it would be absurd to require the merchant to follow the goods so as to be able to prove acts of wilful negligence on the carrier's part; and unless the Risk Note clearly requires the merchant to prove the particular act of neglect which causes the loss, I decline to read that provision into it. I construe the Risk Note thus: in consideration of a reduced rate, the consignor gives up all claim to damages so long as any part of a package is delivered, no matter how much of it is lost or destroyed, but the Company will be liable for a package wholly lost due to its wilful neglect—provided that if the loss of the package is due to fire, robbery from a running train, or any other unforeseen event or accident, then such fire, etc., does not amount to a wilful neglect. Non-delivery itself raises a presumption of wilful neglect; but the carrier can rebut the presumption by proving that the loss was due to fire, etc. Any other construction would be unreasonable; and I hold that there is nothing in the Risk Note to negative this—the equitable and reasonable construction. To put the construction of the defendants' attorney on the Risk Note, would be to make the new form practically the same as the old form. Apart from the considerations above, it must be remembered that Section 76 of the Indian Railways Act enacts that: "In any suit against a railway administration for compensation for loss, destruction, or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to a railway administration for carriage by railway, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove how the loss, destruction, or deterioration was caused." It is, perhaps, open to a merchant to contract himself wholly out of the benefit of this Section, but there is nothing in the present Risk Note to show that the plaintiffs have done so. I hold that on the evidence there is nothing to show that the loss of the consignment was due to fire, robbery from a running train, or any other unforeseen event or accident. The defendants admit delivery to their servants, and while in their exclusive control it has disappeared: that is sufficient evidence of wilful neglect to make the defendants liable. Had defendants used ordinary care, or any care at all, the tins could not have been lost without leaving a trace. I, therefore, held that the defendants are liable and give a decree against them.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

UTTERING FALSE COINS.

Detective-Superintendent Sloane again brought up on remand and charged Sayed Munovarali Mahomed Taki, a Mahomedan, and Fatima, Assoo, and Rabia, three Mahomedan women, with counterfeiting King's coins. The complaint was that the women were arrested by Detective-Inspectors Sullivan, Favel, and Mahomed Husein Taki, when they were making some purchases in the Kasipura Street. A large amount of counterfeit coins were found on them and implements for uttering coins were found in the house of the first and the second accused, and several unfinished counterfeit coins were also there.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT IN THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Inspector Carter charged Bhow Visram, a Hindu servant, with theft of articles used in the electric light installation in the Byculla Club. The accused was a servant in the Club, and the complaint was that a report of the theft was made to the Police. He was arrested on suspicion and the stolen articles worth about Rs. 14, were found with two other men whom the accused had given the same. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment while of the other two men one was convicted of receiving stolen property and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of 21 days' rigorous imprisonment; while the other was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and F. D. Panday.

Their Worships disposed of about a dozen cases yesterday, many of which were against hawkers for exposing their articles so as to cause obstruction to the public.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. Frank Anderson (Chairman), Mr. Jagmohandas Vanravandas, and Dr. M. R. Setna.

Their Worships disposed of 33 cases yesterday, including one in which Hari Balkrishna, a servant, was charged with being drunk and incapable in a public place. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine Re. 1.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs. J. P. Watson (Chairman), Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, and B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy.

Their Worships disposed of 77 cases yesterday, the majority of which were against hawkers and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs Alexander J. Agabeg (Chairman), and Haji Usuf Haji Ismail.

The number of cases disposed of by the Dadar Bench was 17, which included one in which Narayen Dawoo, a cart driver, was sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 on a charge of cruelly torturing his animal.

TREES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

IT is a good sign from every point of view that more attention is being given to the study and cultivation of trees. The State will probably soon be moving in the matter; but a word of appeal may fitly be addressed on another aspect of the subject to the dweller in towns. Far back in human history trees were objects of worship; but in later days only scant respect has often, in busy centres at all events, been paid to them. In London especially, it must be confessed, the lover of trees often sees much to vex his soul. As the borders of the Metropolis have extended many of the "immemorial elms" which were the glory of suburban districts have been ruthlessly destroyed, the speculative builder in his stupidity failing to recognise that a fine tree would add largely to the beauty and consequently to the value of his property. Nor have the proceedings of some of the district authorities in the matter been altogether free from blame. Somebody has said that a fool with an axe can destroy in a quarter of an hour what it has taken half a century to produce and the truth of the saying has in recent years been axemplified many times round London. We are quite aware that experts urge as an excuse for interference that the branches of elms, for instance, must be removed, as they are liable to crack and fall without warning, and might be a source of danger to passers-by. If elms were the only trees interfered with in public places there might be no sound ground of complaint; but they are not; and even the private resident frequently shows an indifference to the welfare and preservation of trees within his own domain which is surprising. Yet everybody admires trees in their summer glory, or when clothed in the varying foliage of autumn. But somehow there is a failure to realise that in their preservation and care each individual has to play his part. Trees, it should be remembered, make excellent friends, and their intimate acquaintance is well worth cultivating. To those who have eyes to see and ears to hear their movement and their music are a continual delight. That movement and music cannot, of course, be seen and heard at its best except in lonely places; but a London tree will well repay any attention it may receive. Let us, then, be a little more mindful of our trees. We want to have something of the poet's feeling regarding them:

> Four trees I pass not by,
> Which o'er our house their evening shadow threw;
> Three ash and one of elm, Tall trees they were,
> And old, and had been old a century
> Before my day. None living could say aught
> About their youth; but they were goodly trees.
>
> . . . . .
>
> And when a hapless branch torn by the blast,
> Fell down, I mourned as if a friend had fallen!

The Arbor movement, which has been so popular in several countries, does not seem to have caught on here to the extent it ought to and might have done. But let us hope that better times in this respect are approaching.

Any attempt, of course, to make people better acquainted with trees is all to the good and deserves encouragement. A praiseworthy effort of this kind is being made in "Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles, Native and Acclimatised," by C. S. Cooper, F. R. H. S., and W. P. Westell, F.L.S., the first part of which has just been published by Messrs. Dent. It has been written to enable the reader to identify our trees and shrubs and to present in a concise form much valuable information on such subjects as the timber and its uses, the insect and fungoid pests, the more common galls, the native habitat, the date of introduction to this country, and so forth. Over 550 species will be dealt with. Both the authors are practical botanists and field naturalists of considerable experience, and, judging from the first part, the work will be thoroughly reliable and up to date. There will be sixteen coloured illustrations—one in each part—besides some seventy black-and-white plates, each drawn direct from nature by C. F. Newall, who is a botanist as well as an artist. A generous page has been adopted so as to enable the drawings to be reproduced almost facsimile, and the type is large. A long introductory chapter deals with many subjects of interest, such as the general uses of trees and shrubs, plea for an Arbor Day, and reafforestation; study of winter buds, ago of trees, and much else beside. We trust the work will appeal to a large number of readers.

Attention may also be called in this connexion to the issue of a new and revised edition of Dr. John Nisbet's "Our Forests and Woodlands" (Dent)—a work of no small value for the practical information it conveys, and of considerable charm. Dr. Nisbet, as many of our readers are aware, is very far from over-looking the beautiful aspect of his subject, but here he deals with it more particularly from the historical and utilitarian points of view. The recent Report of the Afforestation Commission gives special point to many of his contentions, although the book had gone to press before the Report was issued. He is keenly alive to the necessity that exists for afforestation being taken in hand by the State on an extensive and systematic scale. In a new preface he shows, for instance, that in 1907 our imports of hewn pit-wood alone came to 2,627,209 loads, valued at £3.049,484, while those of wood pulp came to 672,499 tons, valued at £3,312, 347, these two items alone amounting to £6,361,831, and exceeding in value the similar imports of any previous year. To supply these demands without making any provision for future increase with increasing population would, he says, need the annual fall from obout 3,000,000 acres of conifer and other woodlands—"that is to say, an Annual cut of about 60.000 acres of woods worked with a fifty years' rotation, or of 50,000 acres of woods worked on a sixty years' rotation." Dr. Nisbet, moreover, contends that it can simply be a question of time before the large pitwood imports from Bordeaux to Cardiff and elsewhere must fall off, owing to the increasing demand for and the decreasing supplies of suitable wood for the French collieries:

In coming years the supply of pitwood to British coal-mines must, therefore, cost more; and whatever tends thus to raise the price of working coal must at the same time influence all our industries dependent on coal as part of their raw material for producing commercial articles. The wood-pulp industry is one capable of enormous expansion, given sufficient supplies of soft wood; and it is an industry that would spring up in Britain wherever such raw material could be supplied in large enough quantities. But almost everyone is now agreed that afforestation on a considerable scale will be an excellent thing, and probably before long a good deal will have been done restore what may with truth be called the lost art of British forestry. Dr. Nisbet's book appeals alike to the expert and the ordinary reader, and is full of interesting facts and useful practical hints. While the State is now likely to do its duty in the planting of trees it is to be hoped that the individual in town and country too will remember that he too has a duty towards them. "Old trees in their living state are the only things that money cannot command."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 18.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

639-08	Bhaishanker K and G Hirachand Premji vs Choonilal Dharamdas Suraiya Daphtary F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

449-05	Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Kasturchand Amerchand vs Manecklal Pardevdas, Tyabji D and Co, part-heard.
737-08	Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part-heard.
852-08	Smitham B and Co Joshi Deoji Mulji and another vs Tricumji Devkaran and others Captain and V Khunderao B and M Madhowji K and Co part-heard
900-08	Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Kermalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co
927-07	Mulji and K, Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.
335-08	Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
348-07	M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.
367-06	Chitnis M and M Vithoba Pabaji More vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.
168-07	Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.
28-08	Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha E Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Nooruddin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co
125-07	Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.
628-08	Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.
632-08	T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow vs Peeraj Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07	Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V
601-07	Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D Khunderao L and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree

709-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedally Toongaykar and others Ardeshir H D and Co Mirza and M,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08	Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09	Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06	K D Shroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J Part heard
568-08	Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard
64-09	Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.
322-08	Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Postponement.

223-06	Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.
92-08	Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.
44-08	Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chatha.
314-07	Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cussum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

299-06	Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
756-07	Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.
155-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.
547-08	Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.
393-07	Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.
615-08	Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

For Postponement.

829-08	Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna and others Edgelow G W and Co.
981-07	C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Oosman and others Payne and Co.
945-08	Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
244-08	Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.
482-07	Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B

AN amusing scene took place at the Aerodrome at Juvisy a few miles from Paris where the recently formed National Aerial League had arranged to begin the instruction of its first pupils in the art of flying, (says the "Mail's" correspondent). There were six pupils, and M. Delagrange's old diplane was employed. The wind was rather high, and though they had professed eagerness before, each pupil was anxious when it came to the point to cede the honourable first place to another. Finally, as none of the six would venture, M Delagrenge himself went for a short flight, but, a slight defect caused a postponement for the day.

THE large Tamil and Telugu populations of Burma and the Straits appear not only to take their special food-stuffs with them, but to have spread a taste for some of these among the people with whom they have settled. A remarkable instance is that of onions, the area under cultivation of which in the Madras Presidency has increased from 27,284 acres in 1905-06 to 47,858 acres in 1907-08, while the value of the exports to Burma and the Straits has risen from Rs. 4,82,193 to Rs. 7,58,844. The trade in onions in Madras has now assumed such proportions that the Madras Port Trust is making special arrangements to provide for it.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 11th instant:—"Supplementing my message of the 5th instant regarding Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield's Plantations Investment Trust, with a nominal capital of £500,000, the subscription list opens on the 15th instant. The first issue will be £300,000, of which £50,000 will be in payment of securities received, leaving £250,000 to be offered. The Directors are Messrs. Arthur Lampard, Keith F. Arbuthnot, H. W. Brett, George Croll, W. Megginson, Charles Denny, and three others. The objects of the Trust are advancing money on rubber and tea estates, the amalgamation of groups of estates, lending on and the purchase of shares and other securities, and the underwriting of new issues.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1909.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY AND MIAN MIR.

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BOMBAY has a vital interest in the controversy that has suddenly arisen over the question of Malaria in Mian Mir. For Bombay, too, has had for more than a year to face the same problem and to meet a virulent epidemic of the same disease. Many must have read with a sense of relief the statement which the medical authorities of the Cantonment and of the Lahore Division have issued in reply to Major James' attack. Only the telegraphic summary has yet reached us, but that is sufficiently clear to show the position taken up by the local authorities at Mian Mir, and to allay some of the alarm that Major James' brilliant paper had caused. If there is one thing more than another that has been urged upon us during the last decade, it is to get rid of mosquitoes and to circumvent these tiny pests by every means in our power. Ever since Sir Patrick Manson's great discovery and Dr. Ross' successful operations, the evidence for the connection between malaria and the sting of the "Anopheles" had grown stronger and clearer, until there was no doubt in the mind of the medical profession or of the educated public that mosquitoes were the sole cause of the illness in man. In spite of increased knowledge, however, and in spite of the various steps taken to the suppression of the disease, last year was one of the worst years for malaria ever recorded in India. The epidemic raged fiercely in the Punjab, and Europeans and natives alike were affected. Work on the Railways in some cases was seriously hindered, and in the villages hundreds were said to have died simply of this complaint. Our soldiers did not escape, and Mian Mir, which was slowly losing its old and unenviable reputation as a fever-stricken station, became once again notorious for the number and severity of the cases of malaria. This result was all the more disappointing since extraordinary measures had been taken to free the station from what may reasonably be termed its curse.

Under General Kitchener's vigorous leadership, the last words of medical science were applied to the Cantonment, and skilled advice directed the efforts to get rid of the malarial parasite. Irrigation was stopped about or near the bungalows, and the mosquito was tracked and destroyed in its lurking places. The labours of many years in creating lawns and gardens were gradually destroyed, and the place, as Major James said, has again become a desert. For a while these drastic measures were successful. The admissions of fever patients to hospital sensibly diminished, and there was good reason for hoping that Mian Mir would soon be as healthy as any station in India. But last year, when the improvement should have continued, the admissions to hospital went up by leaps and bounds, and it was found on investigation that a great part of the population of the Cantonment was infected with its parasite. This was Major James' remarkable message which caused so big a stir at the Bombay Medical Congress, and which made even Professor Ross declare that he would burn his books if Major James' deductions were substantiated. Fortunately for our faith in bacteriology and for our peace of mind, the medical authorities have now come forward and offered evidence strong enough to qualify Major James' arguments and to modify if not to destroy the conclusion to which these led. It seems that Major James had ignored the storm-water left after the heavy rains and forming pools ready for mosquitoes and their larvae, and that the mosquito theory is still sufficient to account for the unfortunate outbreak. That is a question which the experts must settle. But it is possible for the layman to foresee that the last word may not yet have been said on the subject of malaria. It is possible that the human factor has not yet been fully considered. The real deduction to be drawn from the experiments at Mian Mir is not that mosquito destruction is futile, that some more remote cause of the introduction of the malarial parasite has still to be discovered. This also may be disproved. The value of the destructive methods with which Dr. Ronald Ross' name will always be associated, has been so strongly demonstrated that nothing more is to be said; but there are questions of the infection carried by the human patient and of the possibility of the development of the parasite outside of the mosquito that are still open for investigation. If the latter question is finally settled and the outside suggestion disproved, so much the easier the problem again becomes.

Until a short time ago Bombay was a sanitarium for fever patients. The atmosphere had something to do with that. The sea air and the sea-breezes often worked a change in the sufferer's condition in a few hours. Instances are known of men declaring that they felt better of long-continued malaria as soon as the train reached the bottom of the Ghauts on the way to Bombay. In Bombay itself malaria was a rare complaint among Europeans. Now that is changed for the worse. The city is in danger of losing its fair reputation and we are all exposed to fresh risk in our daily lives. Malaria has increased so much that a special officer has had to be appointed to detect the cause and to devise measures of protection. It was generally noticed that the beginning of this epidemic was coincident with the operations at the new docks. It was close to the docks that severe cases first were found, and as the work on the docks involved the stirring-up of mud and the formation of pools, this has confirmed people in the belief that the malaria was due to the mosquitoes that flourished in and about the new embankments. But it might also have been noticed that a new class of labourer was about the same time introduced to Bombay for work on the docks. Some of these were direct from the jungle and many came from distant parts of India. And it may be commended to our specialists as a subject for their skilful research whether a new type of illness may not have been brought into Bombay by people from other parts of India. That may also have happened in the Punjab, though malaria was endemic there. It has been discovered within only one or two years that patients may carry the germs of enteric fever about with them for years with no discomfort to themselves but with danger to others. And it seems quite possible that a human being who looks well and feels well may yet spread a malignant type of malaria when coming into different surroundings among people who have hitherto suffered little or not at all from this distressing illness. Something of the kind may have happened in Bombay.

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THE EARLS OF HARDWICKE.

THE Earldom of Hardwicke has within a short time again changed hands. In the last twelve years there have been three changes. In 1897 the fifth Earl died and the title was assumed by his son, who too died at the end of 1904, when his uncle became Earl. This uncle too has now passed away at the age of 69, leaving the title to be borne by his son Viscount Royston, who is just forty. The late nobleman, who was the seventh Earl of Hardwicke, belonged to the Naval Service and had served in the Crimean War. His predecessor in the title, the sixth Earl, was connected with India as he was twice Under-Secretary of State for this country both in Lord Salisbury's and in Mr. Balfour's Ministries. He was a well known member of the London Stock Exchange and this connection gave rise to an objection to his becoming officially related to the India Office. He was the son of a grandniece of the Great Duke of Wellington, his mother being the daughter of Earl Cowby, nephew of Wellington, and a famous British Ambassador at the Court of Napoleon III. He died at the very early age of thirty-seven unmarried. He was one of the godsons of his present Majesty, who as Prince of Wales stood sponsor for him and after whom he was called Albert Edward. The first Lord Hardwicke was a famous Whig statesman of the time of George II, whose Lord Chancellor he was for the unusually long period of twenty years from 1737 to 1756. He was a great lawyer, becoming Solicitor-General at the very early age of 29, and was also Lord Chief Justice for four years till he mounted the woolsack. Thrice he was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the Kingdom when George II was absent in Germany. He is now chiefly remembered by his famous Marriage Act passed in 1753, which is well known in English history and which remained for a long time the law of the country as regards marriage. Before that year marriages were solely regulated by the Church without any control or interference from the secular authority. This gave rise to several crying social abuses. A marriage could be celebrated by a priest in orders at any time or place without registration and without the consent of parents or guardians. Fleet marriages as they were called because they were celebrated near the Fleet Prison in London by needy and insolvent persons, became one of the scandals of English life. "A multitude of clergymen," says Lecky, "usually prisoners for debt and almost always men of notoriously infamous lives, made it their business to celebrate clandestine marriages in or near the Fleet. They performed the ceremony without license or question, sometimes without even knowing the names of the persons they united, in public-houses, brothels, or garrets. Almost every tavern or brandy-shop in the neighbourhood had a Fleet parson in its pay. Notices were placed in the windows, and agents went out in every direction to solicit the passer-by. A certain clergyman was said to have made a very bishopric of revenue by clandestine marriages, and the expression can hardly be exaggerated if it be true, as was asserted in Parliament, that he had married on an average 6,000 couples every year. He himself stated that he had married many thousands, the great majority of whom had not known each other for more than a week and many only a day or half a day. Young and inexperienced heirs fresh from College, or even from school, were thus continually entrapped. A passing frolic, the excitement of drink, an almost momentary passion, the deception or intimidation of a few unprincipled confederates were often sufficient to drive or inveigle them into sudden marriages which blasted all the prospects of their lives." Lord Hardwicke by his Act put a stop to all such scandals by giving the civil law power to regulate marriages with due precaution against fraud and evasion. For this service Lord Hardwicke, who had been created a baron in 1733, was promoted to an earldom which thus dates from 1754.

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THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

IT matters little whether comparisons with Germany in the debate on the Naval Estimates, do or do not, imply unfriendliness or mistrust, it is clear that to reduce those estimates would be unsafe, if not suicidal. We cannot afford to let the recognised standard be neglected, and it is satisfactory to find that the leaders of both sides of the House are in unanimity on the point. As Mr. Asquith remarked, "our whole national life depends upon supremacy on the seas and we cannot afford to slacken our efforts." As we showed the other day, the United States as well as Germany has adopted a vigorous programme of construction, and however much we may regret it, money must be expended. The Opposition has given the Government all possible support. According to Mr. Balfeur, Great Britain in 1910 will have ten "Dreadnoughts" while Germany will possibly have thirteen and in 1912 we shall have only twenty while Germany may have twenty-five—at any rate twenty-one. These figures may be right, but we have recently learnt authoritatively that March 1912 is to be regarded as the danger point—and that a year hence while we have fourteen "Dreadnoughts" the next two Powers will together possess nineteen. Whichever set of figures prove accurate, the result will be the same; we shall have lost the two-Power Standard and ten per cent. over which the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition agree to be necessary. Under the new estimates seven capital ships constitute the absolutely irreducible minimum of new ships, and these, moreover, must be laid down within the next six months in order to meet any contingency involving delay, to maintain the standard. If these seven ships are laid down by June, and if adequate instalments are provided for them—a condition which experts hold to be as important as mere numbers—the country will be satisfied that the Government have done their part, as far as "Dreadnoughts" are concerned in anticipating the conditions of foreign navies in the immediate future. But Germany is outstripping us in the steady increase of constructional equipment which facilitates rapid building—our own fault entirely, for we have neglected our dockyards, and Government both in building and in the means of building have now to make up for the lost time of themselves and their predecessors. German activity has caused the reawakening, and it is satisfactory to find that the Government has the backing of the Labour Party as well as of the Opposition in its endeavour to turn over a new leaf.

THE Najnagar Tea Company has declared 4 per cent. dividend.

MR. JENNINGS, Sculptor to the Government of India, is down with small-pox.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HODGSON of the Survey of India proceeds Home this summer.

A FIRE causing Rs. 60,000 damages occurred in the Bengal Hydraulic Jute Press, Chitpur, on Tuesday.

THE Serenubak Estate Rubber Company, Ceylon, has declared a dividend of 38 per cent., for 1908.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RAYMOND, Principal, Calcutta Veterinary College, has three years' extension of service.

THE wedding took place at Kidderpore, on Monday last, of Mr. James Richard George Allen, of the Bank of Bengal, to Agnes Ollen, second daughter of the late Major R. W. Mcgoverne, I.A.S.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN TURKEY.

German Unemployed.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 26.

THE sudden Ministerial crisis in Turkey, the fall of Kiamil Pasha together with the accompanying circumstances, have during the last few days attracted the attention of all Europe, and have resulted in lively discussions voicing different points of view, in the International Press. This shows how difficult it is to understand the existing circumstances of the day, and to come to a correct opinion concerning Turkish affairs under the present constitutional regime. Kiamil Pasha fell almost without a struggle. He dismissed two Ministers who declined to have five battalions of Chasseurs deported, the same battalions having taken part in the Revolution, and being subsequently quartered in the Yildiz Koshki as a protection against Reaction. Kiamil Pasha replaced these troops by others. Parliament treated the dismissal of these Ministers as an unconstitutional act, and saw in the removal of the anti-reactionary battalions an attempt on the part of Kiamil Pasha to start a Reactionary movement. In the absence of the Grand Vizier, the Parliament passed a vote of censure on him, and the Sultan ordered him to deliver up his seals and entrusted Hilmi Pasha, the former Inspector-General of Macedonia, with the formation of a Cabinet.

The crisis passed over in a quiet and dignified manner. Hilmi formed a Cabinet of Young Turks. He hoped thereby to do away with the antagonism which had hitherto prevailed between the "Comite d'Union et Progres" and Kiamil's responsible Cabinet, between Government and Cabal, by forming his Cabinet of Ministers belonging to the "Comite" Party, and enjoying influence and prestige among its members. It was precisely this feeling of antagonism which had hitherto lain like a dark shadow over the internal political life of Turkey. Good results can never be obtained as long as an irresponsible Committee, outside the responsible Ministry, has the real power in its hands, and, as often happened under Kiamil Pasha, seizes on the executive power of the Government and moulds it to its will, by means of demands and threats from the military party and from the Press. Men desirous of having the power in their own hands cannot work in concealment without injury to the State; they must come before the footlights and accept responsibility with power, by formally taking over the executive.

It is to be hoped that this struggle between "Comite" and Government will now cease under Hilmi Pasha. As Inspector-General of Macedonia, Hilmi earned the respect of Europe which learnt with astonishment that there are officials in Turkey, not only possessing statesmanlike ability, but also of absolute integrity. Hilmi has the reputation of being a man of simple and open character who, even before the outbreak of the Revolution, had strong progressive leanings which were clearly visible in his actions. At any rate he will never be suspected of being a reactionary in disguise: an accusation often brought against Kiamil, who has attained the ripe age of 87.

THE FRENCH NAVAL ARTILLERY.

The French paper "Le Matin" published an alarming article on the 5th February under the title "Encore nous canons qui eclatent." Alluding to the numerous accidents that have happened to the French naval guns, the article goes on to say that the two explosions, occurring at the latest trials of the 19·4 cm Howitzers, are to be regarded as a bad symptom, and one not to be hushed up, although, fortunately, not accompanied by loss of life. This revelation came at a very unfavourable moment for the Government, which was just about to ask the Chamber for a credit for large supplies of ammunition for ships' guns. The authorities have issued an appeasing statement concerning these episodes in "Le Temps", in which it is stated that the accidents happened in December and January, and that they both were occasioned by the 19·4cm guns of the battleship "Sully". It is a poor consolation that the destruction of the two guns took place whilst the reliability of the charge was being tested at a pressure of 3,500 kg. It could scarcely have been the purpose of the authorities to carry out these experiments under conditions which must lead to the destruction of the guns. Experts are inclined to think that the frequent accidents to the guns of the French fleet are less owing to the explosive force of the melinite used, than to the construction of the guns themselves. A repetition of the unpleasant discussion of last year is expected in the Senate but on this occasion it will be less directed against the shortcomings of the French powder-mills, than against the reliability of French naval gun construction.

GERMAN BANKING.

The reduction of the discount of the German Reichsbank to 3 1-2 per cent., which took place on Feb. 16th, is explained by President Havenstein in a very thorough exposition concerning the favourable situation of the international gold market. The point is raised as to whether the situation in Germany does not admit of a return to the 3 per cent., which is the present rate of the Bank of England, a quotation not recorded since September 1905. The reason for resting content with a decrease of a half per cent. is not the repeated exports of German gold to the Argentine, which have so far reached the trifling amount of five million marks, but the comparatively high rate of exchange on Paris, London, and New York, and the extremely cautious policy which is hereditary to the management of the Reichsbank. The still partially existing tension in Servia and Bulgaria was also taken into consideration at the meeting of the Central Committee. Transactions on the money market proved in a very instructive manner during last few days the improved political situati and the renewed confidence in the betterme of the economic situation in North Ame German capital has been invested in la quantities in English Consols, whereas Am rican stocks have been purchased at risi prices for English buyers in Berlin. The called French Pensions have also found th way back to the German market, and hav been obliged to content themselves with modest 2 per cent. The tension which caus the Bank of England to raise its discount the 14th of January by half per cent may, as t President of the Reichsbank showed, be regarded as past. Concerning the annual settleme of the Reichsbank for 1908, which was mad before the representatives of Commerce an Industry at the meeting of the Centra Committee, nothing will be made know according to custom, until it is laid before t General Meeting.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The popularity enjoyed by the Germa Shipping Companies among emigrants fro all parts of the European continent, causes th emigration traffic via Hamburg and Breme to be a very sensitive barometer of the powe of attraction that America has on those desirous of emigrating. As early as November and December of last year, it became evident that a return to normal conditions was to be expected after the crisis of 1908: a proof of this will be found in the recently issued statistics concerning emigration for the month of January. During this month 21,95 emigrants sailed from Bremen and Hamburg as compared with 6,799 in the same month of last year. This almost reaches the average of the three years from 1905 to 1907, which were good ones for America. At that time the average for January was 22,449, only 2½ per cent. more than now.

THE GERMAN EMPLOYMENT CENSUS.

On the 12th of July, 1907, an Employment Census was taken throughout the German Empire, the results of which have just been published. These figures throw an interesting light on the social development of the German people from many points of view. The first Employment Censuses were taken in 1882 and 1895. With regard to the total number of the population, the latter has increased by 14·48 per cent. during the 13 years from 1882 to 1895, whereas during the twelve years following 1895, it has increased by 9,950,245 or 19·22 per cent. Consequently the increase in population has been far greater during the second period than was the case during the first. Very important changes have taken place in some of the various callings. The results made apparent by the figures may be summed up as follows. Firstly, marked increase in the number of pers living in independence and without any e ployment, such increase amounting to per cent. In other words: the number Germans in a position to live on their income without occupation of any kind has in creased in a remarkable degree. In 1882 i only amounted to 3 per cent. of the whol population; in 1907 it reached 5·58 per cen Another peculiarity is the decrease in th number of persons engaged in domestic se vice. In this case the increasing disinclina tion of people for this kind of work must b borne in mind, service of all kind being un popular. More especially do the masses of people, streaming from the country into the towns, show an ever-increasing inclination to prefer the poorly paid but independent work of the factory to service in a family of any kind. In 1907 the amount of those in service was only 2·05 per cent. of the population, in 1895 it was 2·59 per cent., an in 1882 2·93 per cent. The third peculiarity is that the number of persons having a regular calling, by which they earn their daily bread is largely on the increase. The high requirements of the day demand the worker's entire energy, consequently only those working full time are eligible for the benefits of old age, invalid, and accident pensions. The social life of the German people shows at the present time an interesting double development: on the one hand the whole people is gradually entering on a life of arduous labour, on the other hand the number of independent persons is on the increase. Particularly interesting, too, are the results of the employment census from the point of view of the parts played by the two sexes in the work of the nation. If we draw a distinction between the two sexes we find that the number of persons of the male sex working at a given calling for their daily bread is not on the increase, but on the contrary has somewhat declined. The increase in the number of persons following a regular calling, already mentioned, is entirely to be found among the female sex. No fewer than 26·37 per cent. of the German women—as against 19·97 per cent. in 1887—are engaged in regular employment. On this occasion an increase of nearly three million women dependent on fixed employment for a living was shown, and this enormous working competition of women forms one of the characteristic traits revealed by the employment census. Finally, if we consider the population from the point of view of the various callings, we find that 9,883,257 persons are dependent on agriculture for a living. The manufacturing industries, including mining and the building trade, occupy 11,256,245 persons. Trade and barter supply employment for 3,477,026 persons; 471,695 are employed in domestic work. Finally we have 1,738,530 persons employed as officials. All these groups show an absolute increase corresponding to the general increase of the population; the percentage of those engaged in agriculture has however decreased whilst the number of those employed in industrial callings and trade has risen. At the present moment only some 32·7 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture, as against 36·2 per cent. in 1895, and 43·3 in 1882. There are 37·2 per cent. of the population engaged in industrial enterprises, as compared with 36·1 per cent., in 1895. At the present moment, consequently, industry and agriculture about balance one another. Each of the two groups employ about 1/3 of the poputions, and it would be a blessing for the future of Germany if this proportion were approximately maintained. Unfortunately, it is extremely doubtful whether future developments will run in this direction; at the present moment the census shows that industry and trade are pushing ahead in Germany.

L. ASCH.

HARI PUDU MUKERJEE, who was arrested on suspicion, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway last month, was yesterday placed before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah, and a further adjournment was granted on the application of the Police.

SERGEANT A. H. A. PETERS, of the Rangoon Police Force, died in the Civil Medical Hospital on Tuesday, from meningitis, after a brief illness. While prosecuting a case in the Magistrate's Court on Thursday last, he was seized with a fit, and, in falling, struck his head severely against the wall and fell heavily to the floor, fracturing his hip.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

[illegible]ETY THE CHIEF CONSIDERATION.

[illegible]eping Pace with Germany.

GOVERNMENT'S STRONG ACTION.

REMARKABLE LABOUR SUPPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon, when Mr. McKenna introduced the Navy Estimates. The Prince of Wales and other distinguished visitors were present.

Mr. McKenna said that the safety of the country must be the paramount consideration. Government was faced with the difficulty that they did not know the rate at which German construction was proceeding. The construction of extra "Dreadnoughts" would depend thereon. "We cannot risk," he said, "falling behind in battleships of the 'Dreadnought' type."

Mr. Balfour declared that the condition of the Navy was a national danger. Great Britain in December of 1910 would have ten "Dreadnoughts" while Germany would probably have thirteen. In 1912 we should have only twenty and Germany would have twenty-five or at least twenty-one.

Mr. Balfour emphasised Germany's steady increase of constructional equipment which facilitated rapid building.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

All the speakers in the debate on the Naval Estimates, in the House of Commons last night, emphasised that comparisons with Germany did not imply unfriendliness or mistrust.

Mr. Asquith said he was glad to state that recent developments had tended towards improved relations. He regretted that Germany had made it clear that an arrangement for the mutual reduction of programmes was impossible. Germany was enormously developing her constructional equipment, and we no longer had the advantage of speed in building.

Mr. Asquith admitted that the Government was wrong in anticipating that Germany's paper programme would not be realised and not exceeded. They learned in the autumn that four ships of the 1909-1910 programme were already being constructed. It was that grave and unexpected development which induced Government to submit different proposals.

"Our whole national life," said the Premier, "depends on supremacy on the seas, and we cannot afford to slacken our efforts." He thought that under these circumstances the House would think twice before refusing the powers which the Government asked.

The debate was noteworthy for a speech by Mr. Ward, the Labour Member, vigorously supporting Government. He declared that we must be as blind as bats if we passively allowed a great continental nation to produce an immense offensive weapon at our doors, whatever the pledges as to its intentions.

LATER.

It is impossible to exaggerate the impression produced in Great Britain by last night's debate on the Navy Estimates, coupled with the announcement made by Mr. Mackenna that Germany already possessed slips for fourteen "Dreadnoughts," that three more slips were being constructed, and that a similar advance had been made in guns, mountings, etc.

The Radical papers have ceased all opposition to the increase of the navy.

The "Daily Chronicle" and the "Morning Post" concur in declaring that the question of merely approving the Estimates is a dead issue and that the question now is the extent of the increase.

The "Standard" demands the maintenance of two fleets, each superior to two Powers.

The "Times" understands that German shipyards have been working night and day owing to Government subsidies being twenty-five per cent in excess of the estimate.

The following statement shows the shipbuilding programmes that have been carried out by the various Powers in the last year:—

Germany.—4 battleships, Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland, and Posen, of 18,000 tons each; 1 armoured cruiser, Blucher, of 15,000 tons; 2 protected cruisers, Emden, 3,600 tons, Kolberg, 4,300 tons; total 94,900 tons.

England.—2 battleships, Collingwood and St. Vincent, of 21,000 tons each; 1 protected cruiser, Boadicea, 3,400 tons; total 45,400 tons.

Austria.—1 battleship, Erzerhog-Franz-Ferdinand, 14,600 tons.

Brazil.—1 battleship, Minas-Geraes, 20,000 tons.

Denmark.—1 coast-defence battleship, Peder-Skram, 3,880 tons.

United States, America.—2 battleships, Michigan and South Carolina, 17,900 tons each; total 35,800 tons.

France.—1 armoured cruiser, Waldeck-Rousseau, 14,000 tons.

Italy.—3 armoured cruisers, Amalfi, 10,100 tons, San Georgio and San Marco, 9,800 tons each; total 29,700 tons.

Japan.—1 protected cruiser, Mayami, 1,350 tons.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Tariff Revision.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

President Taft's message to Congress is of the briefest character. He argues that business conditions have so changed, that the revision of the tariff is necessary, and urges that the new tariff shall be passed as quickly as possible.

IN the Bighati dacoity case, before the Special Tribunal of the High Court yesterday, Panna Lal Chatterjee was further cross-examined.

ENLIGHTENING CHINA.

Support for Medical and Educational Schemes.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting of the China Emergency Committee, at the Mansion House last night, in support of the medical and educational scheme. The speakers included Sir Robert Hart, the Rev. John Scott Lidgett and the American Ambassador. The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote sympathising with the objects of the Committee.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Great Congestion of Traffic.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Three million letters and a hundred thousand telegrams are lying undelivered in Paris.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Russo-Turkish Agreement, settling the Bulgarian indemnity, has been signed.

MR. MACDONALD'S MURDER.

A Fanatical Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

Further information regarding the murder of Mr. Macdonald of the Survey of India is to the effect that while he was surveying in the Sheranni country he ascended a hill with three Sherannis, leaving his escort behind, and was murdered by the three men from motives of fanaticism.

The chief murderer has been arrested and measures have been taken to secure the arrest of the others.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

As now arranged, the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant, spends the 1st April at Amritsar and thence goes to Lahore for two and a half days on an official visit, arriving at Kohat on the 4th, spending two days in Kurrum and thence proceeding to Dehra Dun, where the rest of the month will be spent. From Dehra His Excellency proceeds direct to Simla.

The party accompanying His Excellency includes Colonels Dunlop Smith, Victor Brooke and Crooke Lawless and Captains Lord Francis Scott and Jelf.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Budget Speeches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Budget speeches are expected to be short this year except in the case of Lord Kitchener, who makes a longish statement, this being the last occasion he will attend the Legislative Council in Calcutta, his tenure expiring next November.

THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

Appeal for Board Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 17.

The Bishop of Lucknow has been visiting Lucknow for the last few days holding special services and a Confirmation.

During an address, referring to the Diocese Boards Schools, on behalf of which he made an appeal, he said that about 40 per cent. of the children of the Church England parents were being educated in Roman Catholic and Nonconformist schools, because education there was being given cheaply so far as fees were concerned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

General Grover, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has 5 1/2 months' leave home.

Colonel Landon, Inspector of Gymnasia, has six months' leave home.

Major T. J. Chapman is appointed to the 22nd Darajat Mountain Battery.

Captain C. A. Ball resigns his commission.

Captain Benwell is transferred from the York and Lancasters to the 119th Infantry.

The following transfers are sanctioned:—

Lieut. Shaw, 18th Field Battery to the 1st Field Battery.

Lieut. Davies, West Yorkshires, to the 127th Baluchis.

Lieut. Stohr, R.E., Military Works, to the 3rd Sappers.

Lieut. Kirke, R.E., from Bannu to the Derajat Brigade.

QUETTA, MARCH 17.

Captain C. H. Watson, I. M. S., returns to duty on the 8th proximo.

Major Bhola Nath, I. M. S., is also permitted to return.

Lieut. R. H. Bott, from leave, is posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

The Quinquennial Indian Education report issues this week.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, Deputy Director-General, Military Works, has proceeded to Lucknow, where he is to be Commanding Royal Engineers.

THE Local Governments are to be consulted on the subject of a scheme for the amalgamation of the Public Works Accounts with the Civil Accounts Department.

MISS CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Condition Continues Serious.

Until late last night there was no material change in Miss Clarke's condition, which continues to be serious.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE

Public Prosecutor Guarded.

MR. NORTON STILL SPEAKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

Four constables have been detailed to accompany Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, backwards and forwards between his house at Barrackpore and the Calcutta Courts; and other precautions are being taken, including the search of the few Bengali spectators allowed into the precincts of the Court at Alipore, where the conspiracy case is proceeding.

In this case Mr. Norton is still summing up for the prosecution. His address to-day had reference chiefly to Arabindo, whose letters and notes are now being gone through. In one of these read to-day in Court, the accused wrote: "There are two methods, I do not fire guns and do not wave swords. I do the intellectual portion and the more brutal part of the work lies with persons outside myself." In another, reference is made to a bag, which Mr. Norton associated with the bags produced in connection with various outrages.

LATER.

At the Sedition trial at Alipore to-day counsel for Arabindo Ghose put in a claim for this prisoner to be tried by a Jury,

The Court decided to hear all the legal objections together.

DEATH OF THE TADAINGSHI QUEEN.

Claims of the Myingun Prince.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

In consequence of the death of the Tadaingshi Queen at Saigon three months ago, persistent rumours have been current all over Burma, that her son, the Myingun Prince, will come to this province from Cochin-China to attend his mother's interment at Mandalay.

In official circles, these rumours are regarded as baseless, because the Prince is a political refugee, being under French protection, and because his visit to his native country cannot, for obvious reasons, be sanctioned by the British Government.

The deceased Queen will not be buried in Burma. She was living in Mandalay up to the time of the British annexation of Upper Burma, and the British Government very magnanimously allowed her in 1906, to join her son at Saigon, after she had been separated from him since 1866.

THE TITAGARH RIOTS.

Eight Accused Discharged from Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The eight accused in connection with the recent Titagarh riots who were in hospital under a guard, have been discharged.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Several Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

Mr. Hutchinson officiates as Deputy Director-General of Post Offices in India, *vice* Mr. Clarke, proceeding on eight months' leave in April next.

Mr. Rogers becomes Postmaster-General, Central Circle; Mr. Curry is posted to Bombay; Mr. Dutt to the United Provinces; and Mr. Duncan officiates as Deputy Postmaster-General, the Punjab, *vice* Mr. Aman, proceeding on short leave.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO S.S. "PLANET NEPTUNE."

THE steamer "Planet Neptune," of 2,821 tons, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday night, under the command of Captain D. E. Price, from Glasgow, met with a serious accident while entering the Prince's Dock yesterday morning. At about 5 a.m. the vessel while proceeding to the Prince's Dock by the northern entrance in charge of Mr. R. Walker, Pilot, collided with the Dock wall, the result of the impact being that her peak has been completely stove in up to a little above the water-line, and bent towards the port side. A big hole is visible where the indenture has ended. The two anchors of the vessel bear evident signs of having helped in retarding the forward motion of the vessel when she got into a dangerous position. The cause of the accident is not known. The Port Officer conducted a departmental enquiry at the Docks regarding the circumstances which led to the accident. The "Planet Neptune" has brought a general cargo and the vessel has been chartered by the Clan Line. She is at present berthed at No. B. Shed, Prince's Dock, where she can be seen in a sorry condition. Many weeks will probably elapse before the repairs are effected as the front plates of her bow will have to be replaced. The full extent of the damage sustained by the vessel cannot be ascertained unless she enters into the Dry Dock.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR IDEALS.

WE hear a great deal, nowadays, about the awakening in the East. Even China has caught the contagion, and been showing signs of a national consciousness. In Persia they are clamouring for a constitution and in Turkey the Sultan was surprised into one. Not being able to ban revolution, he has saved himself by blessing it. Nearly all Europe is delighted at the bloodless revolution and has forwarded its felicitations to Abdul Hamid. Writers on the English press laud the consummate skill and tact of the revolutionaries in winning over the army to the cause of reform. They are lavish in the praise of the wisdom and statesmanship displayed by the Committee of Progress and Union, in which is centred all power and dominion, and which has taken upon itself, for the time being at all events, the supreme direction of affairs. The rage and fashion everywhere is for popular government, which is regarded by many as a panacea for all the ills of the body politic. While the East is getting more and more enamoured of parliamentary institutions and a democratic from of government, it is not fruitless for the thoughtful to enquire if the change will be necessarily accompanied by the blessings which are promised as its assured result. We may allow that popular government, under given conditions, is the best form of government. But starting with this proposition, there is a tendency on the part of its enthusiastic advocates to proceed to the unwarrantable deduction that under all circumstances popular government is an improvement on every other form of government. A few years ago, Indian politicians used to recall with delight an *obiter dictum* of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman that government by the people, although it may not be good enough, is, in itself, better than government by any other agency. It is probable that the late Prime Minister of the Liberal party would have been astonished at the acceptance of a casual saying of his as a maxim of universal application, admitting of no reserve or qualification. The ideas which are usually associated with democracy, as if they were inseparable from it,—those conveyed by such catching words and phrases as liberty, reform, constitution, rights of man and so forth,—fire the untaught imagination, and lead people to the belief that it contains an inherent virtue and excellence, which is affected, in no way, by the human factor. The French Revolution disappointed and disgusted many who had hailed it in the beginning as the birth of a golden era. The rule of King Demos in America does not afford a very bright or encouraging example to the world, and cultivated Americans are themselves alive to its glaring defects. When most of us talk grandly of our rights and freedom, without a clear perception of the true meaning of the terms, we hardly think of the duty which is associated with their enjoyment. We do not realize that liberty is, in the end, duty, and duty is restraint and obedience. Hobbes has shrewdly observed that "liberty is power cut into fragments." This definition applies to cases in which there is a desire on the part of people simply to grasp at place and power in the name of liberty, without recognizing the corresponding obligation imposed by personal discipline, sacrifice and duty.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

Let us see how the Turkish revolution is faring. Its troubles commenced even before the jubilations excited by it had died away. There would not have been much difficulty in working the constitution, if there had been a homogeneous population belonging to the same race and creed. But in Turkey the rulers have to reckon with eight million Greeks, in addition to other Christians, each forming a separate nationality with distinct interests; and the complaint has already been made that the reformers have either been unable, or as is more commonly supposed, unwilling to reconcile those interests to the constitution, with due regard to justice and equity. I had lately an interesting conversation on this subject with an intelligent Greek merchant, who said that so far as the Greeks and other Christian subjects of the Sultan were concerned, they had not at all received a fair measure of representation in Parliament. The Greeks have been allowed only twenty-two representatives, whereas in fair proportion, the number ought to have been about eighty. It has been so arranged, he said, that the power of the Turk will remain predominant and overwhelming in Parliament and, consequently, in the administration, and minorities will not have any influence in public affairs, commensurate with their number and importance. Nay, the despotism which may now be exercised under the forms of the constitution, and under the pretence of executing the popular will, as expressed by the popular chamber, will not so strike the imagination of European Powers, as it did when the injustice proceeded from an autocrat. In his opinion, it will be generations before the Turk is so far liberalized as to allow a fair measure of political rights, under the constitution, to the Christian populations of Turkey, or even to work the constitution, such as it is, in a liberal spirit. What was the Committee of Progress and Union, composed of leaders who had ushered in the revolution, actually doing? It was imposing upon ministers a despotism of its own. It was indulging in an arbitrary exercise of power, supported by the army at its back. The dismissal of Kiamil Pasha was adduced by my companion as an example of its despotism and intolerance.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

My informant also narrated to me an incident, reported in the papers he had received from home, showing that in so far as the Christian nationalities are concerned, the fraternity and equality professed by the Turkish constitutionalists is still only in name. An official belonging to the Young Turkish party went to visit a Greek school in Smyrna, and took it into his head, perhaps in pure fun, to take off his Fez and put it on the head of a Greek lad. The latter, resenting it as an insult, threw away the cap, whereupon the Turk flew into a rage, and called in the police for the boy's apprehension. His countrymen rallied round the boy; a fight ensued; the police fired on the crowd, and several persons were killed. The incident has been reported at headquarters and an inquiry has been promised. But my informant shakes his head dubiously, and says that, in all probability, nothing will come of it.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

They are already fighting, Hindus and Mussulmans, over a division of the spoils. Each is afraid that the other will have a lion's share of the cakes and ale so generously provided by Lord Morley. Mahomedans say that if Indians are to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, there should always be two such members, one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan. They fear that if only one Indian were appointed, he will generally be a Hindu, and under him Mussulman interests might suffer. The whole argument is based upon a fundamental misconception of the qualifications required for the office. They are individual qualifications, not racial. The fitness of an Indian for the exalted position will imply an adequate sense on his part of strict fairness and impartiality in the performance of his duty. At the same time, I think that he will not have much scope for exhibiting partiality, supposing he were so minded, to a particular race or community. The Mahomedan contention is most to be deplored as striking at the root of the Indian demand for a larger share in the administration. It supposes that race jealousy and rivalry are likely to work a sinister influence on natives installed in the seats of the mighty, impairing, to that extent, efficiency and good government. It affirms the necessity of having a Mussulman as a counterpoise to a Hindu, each serving as an antidote against the partial leanings of the other. A counterpoise is admissible in a legislative or deliberative assembly. The principle is fully recognized in the scheme of reforms. But it would be disastrous to admit it in an administrative body, in which it has absolutely no place.

"CODLIN'S THE FRIEND."

I do not know if the champions of Mahomedan interests have been able to realize that the arguments on which they base their claim for a special representative on the Executive Council will serve as a convenient handle to those who are altogether adverse to the inclusion of natives in these Councils. When one community is so suspicious about the power and influence of another, Lord MacDonnell may be almost excused for saying in the House of Lords that the native element in the Councils will be "a foreign agency," which will not be so acceptable as the European agency to the princes and peoples of India. The same idea was conveyed by Lord Curzon, when, in the grandiloquent style which he affects on occasions, he said that it "was not a question of the capacity of individuals, but of a great principle, raising the whole issue of our government in India, and the whole foundation on which it rests." As for the masses, he said, "what they want is not representative government but good government, and good government with them does not necessarily mean Indian government. Indeed, if you could get to the bottom of their hearts, I do not know that you would not find good government identified with government by Englishmen." Proceeding in the same spirit, he says, "I own an apprehension lest the Government of India, as it becomes more parliamentary, becomes less paternal and less beneficial to the poorer classes of the population." If it were true, as is implied in these words, that Indians are not such good friends of their own countrymen as the English, then natives must be strictly debarred from all higher posts—an idea with which Lord Curzon was credited while he was in India. His Lordship's condemnation of the proposed reforms is sweeping and comprehensive. He does not like the enlarged Legislative Councils. He likes the enlargement of the Executive Councils still less, and, least of all, the admission of qualified Indians to these Councils. He is also opposed to the creation of Councils in connection with Lieutenant-Governorships. He is nervously apprehensive about the results of the revolutionary change, the leap in the dark which Parliament was called upon to take at the behest of a radical Secretary of State. Another great pro-consul, Lord Cromer, greater, in my judgment, than Lord Curzon, although he was critical with regard to certain aspects of the reforms, allowed that "political concessions would strengthen British rule in India. Natives were entitled to a greater share in the government of the country, and that could only be effected by conferring on them administrative functions." Lord Cromer was more liberal and high-minded in his treatment of the subject than Lord Curzon.

DION.

WE publish to-day in our Legal Intelligence columns a rather interesting case, affecting the interests of a large section of the public who make use of the Railway Companies for the carriage of parcels or consignments of merchandise and other goods, and it would appear that the judgment delivered by Mr. Donald, the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, is based on a common-sense and equitable consideration of the relations that arise between consignor and consignee. The suggestions indicated by the pleadings of the defendants would imply that once a consignment is delivered to a Railway, the consignor's right of property ceases to exist in the goods so dedelivered, and that in the event of their disappearance—while the Railway is free from all responsibility, direct or indirect—the consignor is without recourse for either damage or total loss. With regard to damage, it would, perhaps, be too much to expect that a Railway Company should incur the responsibility for such damage or depreciation as would be the normal result of goods in transit passing from hand to hand; but the same rule of reasoning does not, we think, apply to the absolute disappearance of the goods. Indeed, if it were necessary to define the two situations, the very fact that two kinds of "risk notes" are in vogue would indicate that consignees have alternative rights, which they can select for themselves; but it would be monstrous to suppose that if goods are consigned at "owner's risk," the consignor thereby abdicates all right, title and interest in his goods in favour of the Railway Company, at whose mercy he places himself. The point that would in such case arise would become rather an interesting one, if in the event of the consignor selling his interest in the goods in transit and endorsing the receipt therefor to the purchaser, he would be liable to refund the purchase-value if the goods disappeared, as in the case in point. Taking the facts into consideration as detailed in the judgment, it seems extraordinary that any other situation than that emphasised in the judgment could have been contemplated by the Legislature. The provisions of law are generally taken to be based on common sense and equity, and on that basis we cannot imagine any divergence of views from those that have been so plainly recorded by Mr. Donald in his judgment.

REVIEWS.

"THE GREEN DOMINO." by Anthony Dillington—(John Lane, The Bodley Head) "The Green Domino" is a gay and amusing little love idyll, somewhat in the fashion of Henry Harland's graceful romances. A young man, a "charming young man," with "good looks, brains and manners, and goodness knows how many millions into the bargain," is the one to whom the role of hero is very aptly allotted. But a sentiment so rare as this young man possesses is too delicate to flourish among modern scenes and manners: it needs to be framed in as picturesque and decorative a setting as the mind of author can select and his fancy assist. Hence we have the little village of Waterways with its "sapphire semi-circle of sea," its gardens brimming to the gates with flowers, its enchanted patches of colour, its freckled "summer children" with frills of white embroidery and bare brown legs, and its quaint old inn with its round and rosy-faced hostess in crisp cotton gowns and rustling aprons, and her pretty niece Lucy. Two years before the opening of the story, the hero had wandered through the streets of Muringen, singing a little French ditty; had chanced to glance up and see a face at a window for just two seconds. Since then he had followed its owner all over Europe without success, but the vision is as clear as ever. He has only to close his eyes in order to see green Swiss slopes, with snowy peaks beyond, a little brown mountain hotel, and a girl's face, pale and beautiful at a window. Here at last, down to Waterways, he comes on the same quest, masquerading as a Green Domino, and her home is in Waterways. The girl is a great lady, the "bosom-friend of Duchesses, ... a society beauty, head-strong and aristocratic." She appears first on the smooth grass of the Green Walk, where the Green Domino, with his friend the Black Domino, is entertaining the summer children. She wears a white frock of adorable and cunning simplicity; her dark head with its slightly haughty tilt is outlined against the background of her parasol of filmy lace, and her eyes, interested, kindly and amused meet his. Once more the Green Domino sings his French song:—

"La vie est vaine;
Un peu d'amour
Un peu de haine
Et puis bonjour."

And the Green Domino sees that she remembers. A chance meeting in the red-tiled kitchen of the village inn brings an introduction, which is effected by Lucy, the pretty niece of the landlady, and leads to a graceful half-humorous interchange of courtesies. Then follows a delicious summer courting, mystery, suspense, and finally a happy ending. We say good-bye to the Green Domino and the Lady of the Manor with regret. They are the pleasant characters of romantic fiction,—tender, humorous, gay and beautiful, but they have a reality as well. The mists of fancy that half-veil them lift from time to time, but we would not have them dispelled. We are very willingly carried away into the regions of pure romance. The Dutchess of Hampshire is a wholly delightful character, a citizen of the world, genial, wholesome, enthusiastic, and eternally young. She is merry, stout and comfortable, but as vastly interested in this wonderful world as a schoolboy. "The Duchess was really the most conversible creature on earth; . . . . but when you arrive plainly prepared to be patronised, without an idea or an honest bit of enthusiasm, when she found that she was met on every side by stupid prejudices and pettinesses, and that want of sympathy or fun or spirit, which is so sadly characteristic of certain provincial circles of society, the Duchess, being only, or, I should say particularly, human, promptly got rid of you as soon as possible, and never worried about you again." "The Green Domine" is a tasteful and refreshing tale, and leaves us indebted to the author whose name is new to us, for an hour's real enjoyment.

"HENRY OF NAVARRE," by May Wynne.—(Greening's Colonial Library).—Miss May Wynne's novel, dedicated to Julia Neilson and Fred Terry, is a historical romance, founded upon William Devereux's play "Henry of Navarre," which deals with the stormy period of the religious wars in France. The tale opens on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The influential Huguenots of the kingdom are all assembled in Paris to celebrate the marriage of their leader Henry of Navarre with Margaret of Valois. The plans of Catherine of Medici are laid and her preparations are all completed, but King Charles IV, generally a tool in her hands, delays the execution of them until the Catholic leaders are almost beside themselves with anxiety and disappointed hate. Henry of Navarre is aware of the plot, but cannot discover whether Margaret of Valois is implicated. The main interest of the tale turns on the solution of this question. In the end Margaret proves her devotion and saves her husband from the general massacre. The story is well-told, if not original in treatment, and is less encumbered with superfluous detail than the majority of historical romances. Henry of Navarre is not, indeed, a convincing character. He approaches too closely to the ideal of the epic hero, who has the gods always on his side. He might have appeared more human if less unerring. The rest of the characters are life-like and natural. In particular Margaret of Valois and her favourite lady, Marie Belleforet, conduct themselves with simplicity and grace both in time of danger and in lighter scenes. The book is pleasant, if rather slight, and should succeed in arousing interest in the play.

FROM the advertisement columns of a ladies' paper: 18 Sixpenny Novels, all new and different, will exchange for boy's clothing, or for tall man, or what offers?

IN giving evidence at Bromley, Kent, Police Court against George Farmer for poaching, the police paid a high tribute to the sagacity of a highly trained dog belonging to Farmer. Detective-sergeant White said it had been very difficult to catch Farmer, as he himself stayed in the road and sent the dog to poach. The animal was wonderfully trained to answer signals. It had been hard to detect the fact that Farmer used a dog, although it was known, as at any sign of danger the man would whistle to the dog, and the animal would drop anything it was carrying and take to cover, successfully hiding itself.

A LONDON syndicate has been formed with a view of searching for the wreck of a large Spanish galleon which was sunk about 150 years ago in the bay which extends from the south of Porthleven to Gunwalloe. The vessel was laden with Spanish coins, and from time to time doubloons have been picked up on the sandy shores of the bay. Unsuccessful attempts were made some years ago to find the treasure but it is now intended to carry out systematic diving operations over a large area as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself. There is no doubt that the story of the wreck is authentic, and the occasional finding of valuable coins leaves little room for doubt that somewhere beneath the waters of the bay lies a treasure which will richly reward those who may be lucky enough to find it.

THE LATE SIR HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS.

Preserving his Memory.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held last evening in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar, in pursuance of a general desire that some measures should be taken to give expression to the deep regret occasioned by the death of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and to preserve his memory.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said: We are met this evening in response to a widely expressed desire to pay a tribute of respect and appreciation to the memory of our late fellow-citizen, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. Sir Hurkisondas without doubt served the City well as his forefather had done before him, and was actively associated with every important movement here for very many years past. As a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and in the office of Sheriff which he held in 1902 he rendered valuable public service and his generous and unostentatious charities endeared him to a very wide circle. One noble object which the late Sir Hurkisondas pursued with energy and success was that of providing medical help for the women of India and his share in bringing out the first lady doctor to this country ought never to be forgotten. The arrival of the late Mrs. Pechy Phipson, then Miss Edith Pechy, in India was an event which has had far-reaching effects and the amount of good work in the saving of life and the alleviation of suffering which has been accomplished since that time among the women of India is simply incalculable. I may mention also the Narrotumdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum at Nawapada as one of the principal of the late Knight's good works. I was present when the foundation-stone of that Institution was laid by Lord Harris in, I think, 1895 and it was then, in my ignorance, that I first heard the name of Hurkisondas Narotamdas. It was some years after that before I got to know him personally and to esteem him as a kindly courteous gentlemen. There are others here who can speak of Sir Hurkisondas with more intimate personal knowledge than I can, but I am grateful to you, gentlemen, for giving me this opportunity of expressing the esteem I personally felt for him and the regret which his untimely decease afforded me. His Majesty the King Emperor honoured our late friend with a Knighthood on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, in recognition of his public services, and we as citizens of Bombay should not be slow to show our regard and esteem for him by some memorial of permanent utility.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed the following resolution:

That this meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Hurkisondas Norrotumdas, Kt., representative of all the communities of Bombay, records its sense of deep regret at the loss of their valued friend, genial companion and fellow worker. He was always in the forefront of many important public movements of the City and was ever ready to help them by sober counsel and personal exertion. He will be missed for his many estimable qualities of head and heart and his memory will long be cherished.

(b) That a copy of this Resolution be communicated by the Chairman of this meeting to Lady Hurkisondas Narrotumdas and family of the deceased Knight with an expression of sympathy and condolence on behalf of this meeting.

DR. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,

In moving the above resolution, said: It is a very melancholy duty I have to perform this evening. A condolence meeting is always an occasion of sadness, but the feeling of sorrow is greatly aggravated when the occasion concerns one who was a personal friend. In the terms of the resolution Sir Harkisondas was truly a "valued friend, genial companion, and fellow worker." We meet to mourn the loss of such a friend. We cannot forget that but a few months ago he was amongst us, and cannot help missing his cheering face in many of our public movements. There may be many amongst us here who by closer and longer association with Sir Harkisondas may be better qualified to speak about him, but I yield to none in my personal respect and regard for his endearing memory. I had the privilege of his acquaintance for more than 20 years, and during all this period I always found him ever ready to help every genuine movement for the public good. He was very shrewd and discriminating in his choice of movements which he liked to befriend, but once he made his choice, his support was firm and whole-hearted. He frequently took up the duties of secretary to some of these movements and he never spared himself in the discharge of these duties. He was a type of public men in Bombay who are becoming very rare. He had seen the older generation of workers and had worked with them. He was thus a link between the old and the new and he could be ill-spared at such a time. He served on the Corporation and the Standing Committee for many years, and had the honour of the Shrievalty and later on of Knighthood conferred upon him at the time of the Delhi Durbar. He will be best remembered for his magnificent charities in the cause of the mitigation of human suffering. The Narottam Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum at Nagpada near Thana and a yet greater institution in his name, which we may trust will come into being before long in Bombay, in the shape of the Hindu General Hospital, will be lasting memorials of his large-hearted liberality. With these few words let me commend this resolution to your acceptance.

Mr. Noel Paton seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh and Dr. Viegas.

The resolution was carried.

THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir proposed:

(a) That this meeting is of opinion that a suitable memorial be raised to the memory of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt., for his various services extending over a period of 30 years in several matters connected with the City of Bombay, as well as for his munificent charities.

(b) That a Committee composed of the following members:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N G Chandavarkar, Mr W D Sheppard, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Sassoon David, Kt; Sir Vithaldas Damoderdas, Kt; the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., Mr Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr Narrotum Morarjee, Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Mr S E Shellim, the Hon'ble Mr Daji Abaji Khare, Mr Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr Bapuji Sorabjee Patel, Mr Kulliandas Keshavdas, Dr. A Viegas, Mr K R Daphtary, Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bart., Sir Cawasjee Jehangir, Bart; Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Kt.; The Hon'ble Mr G. Owen Dunn, Mr Bomanjee A Petit; Sir Adamjee Peerbhai, Kt.; Mr N F Paton, Mr Dharamsey Morarjee, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr H R Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Mr N V Mandlik, Mr Gordhandas Khattau Makanji, Mr Rudhunathdas Gopaldas, Mr Darashaw R. Chichgar, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Mr Purshotam Vieram Mavji, Mr Bhimrao Atmaram, Mr Maneckchand Hirachand, Mr Chunilal D Saraiya, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram and others (with power to add to their number) be constituted to take the steps for carrying out this object.

That Messrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nigel F. Paton, Mahomedbhai Currimbhai, N. V. Mandlik, Chunilal D. Saraiya, and Fazulbhai Meherally Chinoy be appointed Secretaries, and Treasurers to this Committee.

Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey seconded and Messrs. Rustomji Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Tribhowandas Mangaldas supported the resolution, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The Chairman at the conclusion of the meeting announced that Rs. 7,000 had been subscribed to the memorial fund opened that afternoon.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Balubhai Kandas Manian soon after the dissolution of the meeting:—From His Highness Sir Shrimohmudkhanji, G. C. I. E., of Palanpur:—"Please convey my full sympathy for movement of preserving the memory of late Harkisondas."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday morning at 10 a.m. at the registered office of the Company at "Belle Vista Offices," Cumballa Hill, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated:—Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 15th audited balance-sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 4,73,705-8 9, which with the previous balance of Rs. 2,137-3, amount to Rs. 4,75,842-11-9. Out of this amount, as you are aware, the directors have declared and paid a 20th ad interim dividend, for the half year ending 30th June 1908, on 2,800 shares at Rs. 35 (thirty-five) per share absorbing Rs. 98,000, and have transferred to Engine and Machinery deterioration fund account Rs. 150,208-11-4; to repairs fund account, Rs. 57,169-15-11 and to equalization of dividend account Rs. 30,000: total Rs. 3,35,378-11-3, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,40,464-0-6. Out of this amount your directors recommend you to declare a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,26,000 and to carry forward Rs. 14,464-0-6 to this year's account. Your directors have pleasure in informing you that during the year your mills have worked very satisfactorily. But owing to the serious drop in prices of both English as well as country-made goods owing to the accumulation of large stocks, your directors regret to report that the prospects at the moment are not so bright. But yous Mills productions have acquired a good name both in the local as well as Calcutta Markets and already have been sold for four months ahead and trust this will enable them to dispose of the Mills productions at fair prices. Your directors beg to report that the Bleaching Shed was put to work since middle of May last. Your directors beg to report that they have, as in previous years, set aside Rs. 7,498-7-7 to Fire Insurance Fund account the amount of discounts of premium, recovered from the Insurance Companies for the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances.

The directors report, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1908, were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 45 per share was declared. Messsrs. William Reid and R. N. Wadia were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

THE BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Home street, Bombay. Sir Sassoon David, Kt., presided. The following is the directors' report:—In accordance with Section 75 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, your directors have called this meeting and have to report that the Company was duly registered on 29th September 1908. The subscription list was closed on 12th October 1908, at which date the capital had been oversubscribed by 124 shares. The directors then proceeded to allotment on 20th October 1908 and 1,200 shares were allotted, being equal to Rs. 1,50,000 when the calls are paid up. The building is nearly ready to receive the Safe Deposit and steel work is now being shipped from England. The work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

The directors' report was adopted. Sir Sassoon David, Kt., and Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, were re-elected directors and Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Company were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The report of the directors stated:—Your directors beg to submit their third annual report together with the audited statements of profit and loss and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1908, showing gross profit including Rs. 8,005-14 6 as balance from last year Rs. 2,07,095-11-9, deduct amount of agents' commission Rs. 19,908-15-8, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,87,186-12-1, out of which sum, the directors have set aside in terms of Clause 123 of the Articles of Association, to the credit of reserve fund account Rs. 50,000, depreciation fund account Rs. 45,000, equalization of dividend fund account Rs. 25,000: total Rs. 1,20,000, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 67,186-12-1. From this balance the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 24,000, and beg to declare, with the sanction of the shareholders, a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, absorbing Rs. 36,000, total: Rs. 60,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,186-12-1. Out of this, the directors beg to recommend a bonus of Rs. 2,000 to the Company's employees, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,186 12-1 which the directors have carried forward to the next account. The directors have added five winding machines to your Machinery since the last report. Your directors have transferred from the profits of the year Rs. 5,00,00 to reserve fund account; Rs. 45,000 to depreciation fund account, and Rs. 25,000 to equalization of dividend fund account. Your directors regret they have lost through death, their esteemed collegue and Chairman Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, who had been connected with the Company since its formation, and wish to record their high appreciation of the many valuable services he has rendered to the Company. Your directors invited Mr. John Knowles to join the Board to fill up a temporary vacancy, to which he kindly consented, and in terms of Clause 101 of the Company's Articles of Association you will be asked to confirm his appointment. In terms of Clause 102 of the Articles of Association two of your Directors—Geo. J. Mackenzie Esq., and W. H. Brady Esq.,—retire from the Board but are eligible for re-election in terms of Clause 104. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The Company's property including building, machinery and stock now stand insured at Rs 18,67,510. The profits and standing charges of the Company have been insured to the end of the year for £20,000.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. J. Knowles as a director was confirmed. Mr. G. J. McKenzie and Mr. W. H. Brady were re-elected directors. Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker and Mr. Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Patel were appointed auditors. A bonus of Rs. 2,000, as recommended by the directors, was sanctioned. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the agents for their able management of the Company's affairs. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The extra day's hunting which the M. F. H. was able to arrange for us yesterday morning was very much appreciated, as the Meet largely atttended. Owing doubtless to the increasing heat in the weather, the sport was not quite so good as usual, but taking all things into consideration it was wonderful that the elements permitted of our having any sport at all. A dense fog hung about the flats at Santa Cruz, and there was in consequence a very damp feeling in the atmosphere, but there was also a close mugginess which indicated that the enjoyable cool weather is practically at an end. A move without delay was made for the covert which lies close to the brickfields in the direction of Chuckla and hounds took little time in announcing the fact that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the brushwood the pack led us over a fine stretch of ricefields, and thence on to the open melon ground. Swerving to the right they ran almost the whole length of this dangerous area towards the military station of Vakola, and then turned sharply to the left and ran parallel with the Tulsi Pipe to Sahar Church, thereby giving us just as fine a dose of this execrable ground as could well have been chosen. When nearing the Bomanwadi Valley the pack took us over a further track of, if possible, still rougher ground, and when we had finally most thankfully left melon beds behind we sat down in our saddles to gallop over much pleasanter country towards the Andheri Road. Just as we reached a plantation, however, hard by the hamlet of Vangoli the hounds caught up the jackal and killed him. The gallop had been a short one and over some of the worst ground to be found in Salsette, but I believe there were no mishaps of any description—indeed a wonderful record of the cleverness of horses trained to hunt under such difficult conditions.

Time being well in our favour the Master then decided to visit the covert which lies about midway between Sahar Church and the Andheri Road, and the hounds were successful in finding another jackal. Running out of the covert they took us over good ricefields to Chuckla Hill, and climbing up this hill ran in full cry down the other side into a wide plantation which is fenced with some particularly sharp barbed wire. I am afraid more than one hound must have been cut to a certain extent by this modern and cruel system of fencing. One reads a lot in the daily papers concerning anti-vivisection societies, but anti-barbed wire societies would probably do far more good. Pushing the jackal out of this plantation hounds then carried the scent straight down to where we have for years been wont to meet at Parla and in the middle of this village, which has considerably increased in size during the last few years, another jackal was vanquished. The pace of the run was never at any time fast but the circuitous tactics adopted by the jackal were doubtless responsible for this.

Weather permitting, the very last Meet of this already prolonged hunting season will take place at the Kennels on the 21st instant. The early morning train will leave Colaba, Church Gate and Grant Road stations a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, as an early start for the hounds' sake is absolutely essential.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACES.

14th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

HANDICAPS.

HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Ashanti Gold 10st 5lbs, Volume 10st 1lb, Paul Pry 10st, Admiral Crichton 9st 9lbs, Mafoota 9st 1lb, Baritone 8st 13lbs, Lady Cressy 8st 11lbs, T M S (late Lady Metal) 8st 4lbs, Pincher 8st 2lbs, Squire Alfred 7st 13lbs, Winsome 7st 11lbs, Conscience 7st 6lbs, Mergal 7st 3lbs, Umutbee 7st 2lb, Peria Doray 6st 13lbs, and Rosewater 6st 8lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 10st 3lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.—Precious 10st 5lbs, Merrily 8st 3lbs, Hadee 7st 12lbs Dhafer 10st 3lbs, Bendigo 8st 2lbs, Nooman 7st 10lbs, Jehangir 9st 6lbs, Antica 8st 1lbs, Darianoor 7st 8lbs, Gladiator 8st 12lbs, Hazza 8st 1lbs, Brutus 7st, Famous 8st 12lbs, Spearmint 8st, Young Salanic 6st 4lbs, Sialkote 8st 11lbs, Dilerjung 8st, Alma 8st 10lbs, Moscow 7st 13lb.

If top weight accepting be under 10st 3lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP.—About 6 furlongs.—Zamorin 9st 12lbs, Zenfandel 8st, Durban 7st 5lbs, Winchester 9st 11lbs, Aloobukar 8st, Contractor 7st 4lbs, Mubrad 9st 5lbs, Chechan 7st 11lbs, Defence 7st 4lbs, Thavil 9st, Goldman 7st 10lbs, Waterloo 7st 3lbs, Hachal 8st 13lbs, Waziristan 7st 9lbs, Tannah 7st, Sharar 8st 10lbs, Patel 7st 9lbs, Sinclair 7st, Patras 8st 9lbs, Priceless 7st 8lbs, Yacoot 6st 12lbs, Hyacintth 8st 5lb, Prime Minister 7st 7lb, Inspector 6st 12lb, Hurgon 8st 4lb, Steam Launch 7st 7lb, Duxion 6st 7lbs, Malta 8st 3lb, Mizher Beg 7st 6 bs, Sandid 6st 3lbs, Rakesh 8st 1lb, Murmurees 7st 6lb.

THE VERAR PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Jehangir 10st 5lbs, Sanjakdhar 8st 10lbs, Maharaja 7st 9lbs, Lookman 10st 2lbs, False Start 8st 8lbs, Company 7st 7lbs, Meerjan 9st 5lbs, Nooman 8st 8lbs, Light 7st 2lbs, Hazza 8st. 13lbs, Mint 8st 6lbs Little Gafil 7st, Antica 8st 13lbs, Amood 8st 5lbs Adham 6st 13lbs, Vasco 8st 12lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 4lbs, Aden 6st 11lbs, Delerjung 8st 12lbs, Farick 8st 2lbs, The Munshi 6st 9lbs, Reefat 8st 10lbs, Saree 8st.

If top weight accepting be under 10st 3lbs, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m., Thursday, 18 March 1909.

EXTRA RACE.

Entry closed at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 17th March.

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Dudley's b a h Sinclair 13 2 1-4 Rs 400.
Mr Ebrahim Zaid's g a h Taiseer 13 2 3 4 Rs 400.
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 13 1 1-2 Rs 600.
Messrs R S Forage and E Mana's ch a h Waterloo 13 2 Rs 500.
Messrs R S Forage and M Amani's b a h Durban 13 2 1-2 Rs 400.
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's b a h Sabuktakin 13 1 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's ch a h Milbes 13 2 1-2 Rs 600.
Mr Syed Mahomed Bir's g a h Yacoot 13 2 1 2 Rs 400.
Mr Goculdass b a h Mundoor 13 3 Rs 400.
Mr P H Burns ch a h Misyar 13 3 Rs 500.
Mr Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Lieutenant 13 1 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Moosa Mahomed Hoosain's ch a h Henry 12 2 1-2 Rs 400
Abdoola Shamlan's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2 Rs 400.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Hurr 13 3 Rs 400.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following matches were played yesterday in the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship:—

DOUBLES.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

J. S. Milne and R. D. England......W. O.
Capt Greig and Capt Lucas......Scratched.

SINGLES.

SECOND ROUND.

P. M. D. Sanderson......W. O.
W. C. Holl......Scratched.

The following matches in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship will be played to-day (Thursday) at 5-30:—

DOUBLES.

FINAL.

T. S. Milne and R. D. England play Lieutenant Bacchus and Lieutenant Stevenson.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY IN INDIA.

Sir R. Temple and Lord Lytton.

In the stories of his spare time in "Blackwood's Magazine," General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury tells how he came to India. He was at Maritzburg, "Herbert Stewart had gone to Durban, to embark for home, when a telegram from India offered me the post of Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, in succession to Sir George Colley, who had been appointed to succeed Sir Garnet as Governor of Natal. I consulted Sir Garnet, who urged my accepting the post in my own interests. Herbert Stewart, who was on his way home, and whose kit was actually on board ship at Durban, hastened to Maritzburg to relieve me, and a few days later I sailed in a troopship conveying a battalion from Durban to Bombay.

Colley was still in India when I arrived. Waiting at Bombay to meet him on his way to embark, I was the guest for three days of that remarkable man Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of the Bombay Presidency. He was possessed of boundless physical as well as mental energy, as his staff well knew. On the night of my arrival he told me he should like it if I could meet him at six o'clock the following morning in order that he might tell me his views on some of the matters before the Viceroy. After two hours, he suggested adjourning to the following morning at six; and after another long sitting, he told me that on the following morning he should like to give me "an exposition of his views as to the desirability of the retention of Cyprus." This I could well have spared. He had decided to stand for Parliament at the next General Election and told me that as a Temple he was naturally a follower of Lord Palmerston's policy, that he had carefully studied his career, and was convinced that he would at the present time have been a Conservative. Shortly afterwards Sir Richard resigned his Governorship and as a Conservative entered the House of Commons.

That he did first-rate work during his Indian career there cannot be a shadow of doubt. That he possessed in a remarkable degree the invaluable gift for an administrator of rapidly assimilating and using to good purpose ideas and information derived from others is to be gathered from a story current in India, that he once accompanied a naturalist and botanist to Darjeeling for a week, and on his return wrote the best book ever written on the flora and fauna of the Himalayas. Of course the story is without foundation in fact, but Anglo-Indians have a marvellous gift of seizing a man's—or for the matter of that a woman's—chief characteristic, and stereotyping it in a nickname, a story, or an epigram. My experience is that a

VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY HAS NO SPARE TIME,

unless meal-times and an hour or two after dinner can be so considered. On my first arrival, telegrams used to be brought to me during dinner. This, I thought, interfered with my digestion and the Viceroy's, as he always asked what they contained. So I tried a little ruse, and giving directions that telegrams arriving during dinner were to be placed on the writing-table in my bedroom, used to slip out immediately after dinner and open them, not troubling the Viceroy with them till the next morning, unless they urgently required reply. Telegrams arriving after dinner were similarly treated. Once when we were retiring for the night, Lord Lytton said that he hoped I was comfortably installed, and linking his arm in mine accompanied me to my room. On my table were two opened telegrams and one unopened. "Now I understand why there are no telegrams in the evening," he said, with his delightful smile. I confessed, and the result was that he used to see the evening telegrams at bedtime instead of earlier; and we sometimes sat up till the small hours of the morning decyphering telegrams received, and cyphering his replies.

THE TRUE STORY OF THAT TIME

of grave anxiety has been told, so far as it ever can be, by Lady Betty Balfour, in her two memorial works, 'Lord Lytton's Indian Administration,' and 'Personal and Literary Letters of the Earl of Lytton.' It was impossible to live in intimate relationship with Lord Lytton without learning to love him. Each day, as I saw his gallant bearing in face of undeserved misfortune, the stauch way in which he stood by his colleagues, accepting for himself alone and refusing to let them share the responsibility for any error that had been committed, my admiration for him grew and my affection deepened. And in my spare time I found him the most delightful companion I have ever known. His sense of humour was inexhaustible; he was full of anecdotes. His poetic mind shed a new light on commonplace things. One evening we had been amusing ourselves in playing 'Buried Cities.' As we bade 'Good-night' I said 'Constantinople would be a difficult word to bury.' Next morning he sent me round the following verse, which I am kindly allowed to publish—

> 'In grief still constant, I no pleasure know
> That is not grave-born like a churchyard flower.
> Lone are my days as broken stairs that go,
> Leading to nothing, round a ruined tower.'

His resignation of the Viceroyalty was sent in together with that of Lord Beaconsfield and his Cabinet, and in July, as soon as the rains had set in, we sailed for England. My tenure of office under him had been short, but it had been in a very exceptional time, and it had drawn me closely to him. I accompanied him to Knebworth, where I stayed a month, doing what little I could to help him with his private affairs. Professionally or pecuniarily I had gained nothing by my short time of service under him, but I had gained a most valuable experience, and that which was better than money or advancement, the priceless boon of his friendship.

The last time I saw him was when I had been appointed Military Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, and before starting, went over to Paris to spend my last Sunday with him and his family at the Embassy. He was even then full of fun and anecdote, but when he was saying good-bye to me there was a note of sadness in his farewell. He gave me his photograph, beneath which he wrote—

'God speed!—Your affectionate old friend,

LYTTON.

PARIS, 22d March 1891.'

In the following November I was lying with a broken arm at Fort Sandeman (Aposai), a remote outpost on the North-West Frontier, when the news reached me of his death, and I knew that I had lost that best of all this world's possessions, a true and staunch friend.

"COMPENSATION for damages. From R. J. Campbell," is the inscription on a frying-pan just presented by the pastor of the City Temple to a man in Harrogate. The man and his wife were so absorbed in reading a sermon by Mr. Campbell that they forgot all about some food that was cooking on the fire. Not only was the food spoilt, but the pan was burnt through. The man wrote and told Mr. Campbell of the incident, and the rev. gentleman thereupon sent him a new frying-pan inscribed as above.

POOR LAW.

What the Commission Proposes.

THE main items of the proposals of the two Reports of the Poor Law Commission, as mentioned on the previous page, are here given, as summarised by the "Telegraph."

"1. Unit of administration to be the County and County Borough, instead of the Union.

"2. The place of the Boards of Guardians to be taken by:—

"(a) Public Assistance Authorities for central administrative work within the areas. (b) Public Assistance Committees for dealing with applicants, &c.

"Public Assistance Authorities to be statutory committees of County and County Borough Councils half the members to belong to the Councils and half to be appointed by the Councils from outside.

"UNIFIED LONDON."

"London to be unified for all purposes of public assistanee, with a uniform Poor Rate.

"The Authority to be a statutory committee of the London County Council, one-half of the members to be nominated by the Council from its members or from outide, one-quarter from persons of experience outside, and one-quarter nominated by the Local Government Board.

"Status of the higher officers to be raised, and much greater care taken in the selection of officials. Salaries offered must be adequate to attract men of organising powers and high moral qualities.

"No children to be left in the workhouses.

"INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT."

"Complete abolition of the general mixed workhouses. Each institution to be closely restricted to some one special class.

"Out-relief must be adequate to the needs of the person in receipt of it. The case-paper system to be adopted. One uniform order to be established governing all out-relief. All out-relief recipients to be subject to careful supervision.

"Medical assistance to be organised on a provident basis. General system of provident dispensaries to be established, with the privilege to subscribers to choose their own doctors on the dispensary list.

"WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED."

"1. Home assistance for temporary unemployed of good character.

"2. Labour agricultural colonies.

"3. Detention colonies, under the Home Office, for wastrels and in and outs.

"No disqualification for any sort of medical relief. Loss of political privilege for those who have received public assistance for three months in the qualifying year.

"Curtailment of boy labour in occupations where no trade is taught. Boys to remain at school till fifteen years old.

"Improved and extended scheme of labour exchanges. Decasualisation of labour, wherever possible. Some system of insurance against unemployment.

"COMPULSORY DETENTION."

"Compulsory detention, or continuous treatment, recommended for three classes of cases:—

"1. Very old and feeble people and the children of 'in and outs.'

"2. Cases of serious illness or disease of mind or body, where patients are a source of danger to themselves or others.

"3. Cases of persistent indulgence in vice or pernicious habits.

"Orders for such commital to be obtained from a magistrate with appeal to quarter sessions.

MINORITY REPORT.

"The following are the most important of the recommendations put forward by those signing the Minority Report:—

"Abolition of the Boards of Guardians. Transfer of their powers to the County and County Borough Councils, strengthened for the purpose.

"Provision for the various classes of the non-able-bodied to be wholly separate from that made for the able-bodied, whether unemployed workmen, vagrants, or able-bodied now in receipt of poor relief.

"BREAKING UP THE POOR LAW."

"The services at present administerd by the Destitution Authorities (other than those connected with vagrants or the able-bodied) to be assumed, under the directions of the County and County Borough Councils, by (i.) The Education Committee; (ii.) The Health Committee; (iii.) the Asylums Committee; and (iv.) the Pension Committee respectively.

"REGISTRARS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE."

"There should be established in each county and county borough one or more officers, to be designated Registrars of Public Assistance, to be appointed by the County and County Borough Council.

"It is deemed essential that whatever provision the community may decide to make for able-bodied persons in distress should be administered by an authority having to deal with all the able-bodied, and with the able-bodied alone.

"A MINISTER FOR LABOUR."

"A new Ministry of Labour should include six distinct and separately organised divisions, each with its own assistant secretary—namely, the National Labour Exchange, the Trade Insurance Division, the Maintenance and Training Division, the Industrial Regulation Division, the Emigration, and Immigration Division, and the Statistical Division.

"No effective steps can be taken towards the 'decasualisation of casual labour.' and the suppression of under-employment, without simultaneously taking action to ensure the immediate absorption, or else to provide the full and honourable maintenance at the public expense, of the surplus of labourers that will thereby stand revealed.

"£40,000,000 OR PUBLIC WORK."

"The Government should undertake the regularisation of the national demand for labour, and should, for this purpose and to the extent of at least £4,000,000 a year each arrange a porition of the ordinary work required by department on a ten years' programme; £40,000,000 worth of work for the decade being then put in hand, not by equal annual instalements, but exclusively in the lean years of the trade cycle.

"For the ultimate residuum of men in distress from want of employment, who may be expected to remain, maintenance should be freely provided."

THE CRITICS.

The need for great statesmanship in dealing with the whole problem is shown by these two acutely differing conclusions. The Tory "Saturday Review" approves of the more progressive "Minority Report." The Liberal-Unionist "Spectator" heavily condemns it.

"The Minority Report has a larger and more comprehensive grasp of the whole situation, and designs a more ideal system," writes the "Saturday Review." "The Majority Report is the more likely to be the source of inspiration for legislation in the near future. But drastic legislation is necessary, and we hope that to the extremest limit possible in the practical affairs of our actual world the leanings of every Government will be towards the conception of the Minority Report."

"Since we regard it [Minority Report] as involving nothing less than the ruin, moral and economic, of the British people, we mean to do our best to oppose the proposals of the Minority Report," declares the "Spectator."

SOME ANECDOTES OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

He had a reputation for making blunders of speech, due to forgetfulness or confusion of mind. He rather mixed up the foreign officers, and I heard him ask Sir Charles Ellice if he had come from St. Petersburg expressly for these manœuvres. Many amusing stories were current illustrative of this peculiarity, two of which I remember. It was alleged that when he was told that his Government had been defeated in the Chamber by a majority of one, he said, "If only I knew who he was, that one!" The other story was, that before inspecting the Military College of St Cyr he was told that one of the students was a man of colour, who was working hard and doing well but led rather a difficult life among the other students on account of his colour, and the Marshal was asked to say a few words of encouragement to him. The Marshal promised to do so, and, stopping opposite him in the ranks, said, "Vous etes le negre, n'est ce pas?" "Oui, Monsieur le Marechal." "Tres bien, tres bien; continuez, continuez de l'etre."—General Brackenbury, in "Blackwood."

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Open-Air Homes of Philadelphia.

Strangers who crowded Philadelphia during the Founders' Week celebration and took advantage of the wiews, as far as the eye could reach, from the tiptops of the towering sky-scraper buildings in the business centres, were not only surprised, but greatly interested in the discovery of the unique and practical methods of pure-air living made quite conspicuous by the tents, bungalows, sedan chairs and other contrivances on the flat roofs of the buildings that seemed to dot and specially mark the residential sections in an odd and picturesque manner. They were informed (says the "Philadelphia Record") that it was simply the home system in vogue throughout the city, and steadily on the increase, of combating the fatal ravages of the great white plague, and that it was proving healthful, effective, and very popular among all ages, sexes, and classes of the inhabitants—the natural open-air treatment destined to be almost a specific for every imaginable lung trouble.

With a population of a million and a half, and a death-rate from consumption alone of upwards of 3,000 persons annually, a sum total about equal to the entire number of deaths from railroad accidents in the United States for the year, the pure air living has taken such a firm hold of the people that Philadelphia now ranks the lowest among the great cities of the land as to death-rate in tuberculosis and kindred complaints, and at present takes the lead in the advanced health reform movement of turning aside the heretofore steadily onward march of this rapid and dread destroyer.

From a defence against this disease, going up in the air has come to be a fad or cult among people who are in no danger from the trouble at all, but who realise the tonic properties of a pure atmosphere. From a thorough investigation, it is believed that at least one thousand people have availed themselves of the pure open-air home treatment within the bounds of the city proper, some living in their tents and bungalows day and night all the year round, summer and winter, whether sun-shine, rain, or snow drinking in and deeply breathing the oxygen from the housetop; and while the busy throng of animated humanity is on the continual go, hither and thither, they little dream of the invalid population that in this novel way is living and gaining strength far above them as dwellers in a primitive, roof garden style, out of all harm's way and beyond the noise, excitement, and nuisances prevalent about the streets.

Others are packed in easy chairs, tucked in warm robes and coverings up to their necks, where they rest and read and sleep during the daytime when the weather is fair. Even little children and babies take these open-air baths on both the roof and house tops, and seem to enjoy this novel sort of outing, which strengthens their bodies, brightens their eyes and brings the bloom of health to their cheeks. Among the men as a stepping-stone to the roof-top pure air life, positions as conductors and motor men on the trolley car lines are especially sought after, inasmuch as moving about in the open air is particularly desirable and to their credit, be it said, the officials of the company, as much as possble, assign all such employees who are seeking to regain their health to routes best adopted to their location and condition.

WHY WALES HAS NO DRAMA.

"Before the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society Mr. Vincent Thomas, of London, lectured on 'A National Theatre for Wales,' and pleaded eloquently for the realisation of what he described as the 'educational and recreative influence of the theatre,' says the "South Wales Daily News."

"Wales, he said, had a tremendous history, a brilliant literature, and a store of legend unsurpassed in any country for beauty and imagination. How could they preserve these national treasures and stimulate the interest of the generations to come in them? Books and pictures were two means; but there was a third—that of dramatic representation, of which practically they had nothing.

"The growth of the national stage in Wales had been rendered nearly impossible because the theatre had been regarded so largely as an evil influence; the young people had been rebuked when any interest in this form of art had been manifested. Wales had produced great warriors, statesmen, preachers, and certainly great poets. But could they recall the name of any great actor or actress on either the dramatic or lyric stage? They had had a Goronwy Owen and a Lewis Morris; but not a Salvini or an Irving. They had had a Mary Davies and an Edith Wynne, but never a Jenny Lind or Adelina Patti.

"He could not believe that Wales was incapable; but prejudice had been too strong and the opportunity denied. If they possessed a national Welsh theatre, Wales—which had produced a Dafydd ab Gwilym—might one day give a Shakespeare to the world. Mr. Thomas gave instances showing that the Welsh people had a predilection towards drama on national and classic lines—although, he said, the sum total of the effort seemed rather small. In Wales they had been taught to regard the theatre with a certain amount of horror, and they could not do better than bring back the early purity and restore the lost ideal of dramatic art.

"The national theatre would benefit the Wales of the future by preserving the history, the literature, and legends and the 'hen iaith' in the most vivid and interesting way. Another feature which would result would be a development of the race in a form in which it could not at present compare with the other European nations. As in Ireland so in Wales the national stage would give a tremendous impulse to the people as creative artists, which was one of the most important of all the effects which would result from a consummation of the design, and their authors and composers would have a means of declaring the truth that was in them. Poetry and music were the inheritance of the Welsh. Emphasising the need of a national movement in the direction indicated, he cited the instance when a recent Welsh play in London had been very favourably criticised by the London Press. The theatre would give the necessary experience to those Welsh singers who aimed at taking the principal parts at Covent Garden. He did not doubt for a moment that the project was possible.

"The National Theatre required a large town for its domicile, and a harmonious body of keen and eager spirits to guide it on its way. Cardiff—rich influential Cardif, the capital of Wales—was the city he would choose for the home of the Welsh national stage under the ægis and direction of the Cymmrodorion Society. He did not propose the erection of a handsome and imposing building, but things might begin much more modestly. They wanted plays in English and Welsh dealing with Wales in ancient and modern times, and they had only to call for those to find that they existed. Wales must have patience and a fine faith in her effort.

"Passing from the artistic to the practical side of the question, Mr. Thomas suggested that the Cymmrodorion Society should appoint a working committee of enthusiasts to commence the task of organisation. A guarantee fund of at least £500 should be established, and a local theatre might be hired to see whether the scheme found favour with the Welsh public. They might then advertise for plays by Welsh authors. Gradually then they could widen their energies until the National Theatre was an accomplished fact. Co-operation was desirable, and the National Theatre would partake of neither political party nor religious sects. It seemed that in Cardiff they possessed all the requisite forces for the accomplishment of their design. He presented the scheme to his hearers, believing that the enterprise was worthy and necessary, and that the time was ripe."

THE LONGING FOR AN INTENSE LIFE.

HERE is a striking article which we take from the always-stimulating pages of the "Irish Homestead." Its subject is agriculture, and yet it ends on the note of an intense life. But it merely proves, what we all know when we think, that all life's problems, personal and commercial, are all matters of heart, and their solution—peace of heart for those involved.

"We have never had an agricultural policy in these islands," begins the "Irish Homestead." "Our legislators now and again have accepted Bills forced on them by some irate section of members representing people whose grievances had become intolerable. But when we think of the vast literature devoted to trade policies, to the problems of manufacturing industries, the endless Acts of Parliament dealing with the complications of industrial life and compare these with the small bulk of the little heard-of works dealing with rural life, we begin to realise the national neglect of the fundamental human industry.

"If we ask ourselves what has been the attitude of successive Governments to people making their living out of the land, we would really find it very difficult to answer or define it. We could say at once what their attitude was to our manufacturing industries, the Colonies, their trade policy, but it would take a very patient student of the speeches of public men to find out anything in the nature of an agricultural policy in their conventional references to agriculture. Statesmen neglected the subject because the only public they were concerned with, the city populations, the people with easily-influenced votes, cared nothing about the land, hated it indeed, were bored with country life when they had any experience of it. The attitude of those who left the neglected rural life to live in towns was very well expressed by a Member of Parliament, who said he would rather go to gaol than go on the land.

"As for the townsman, he has no use for the country except at holiday-time when he goes to a seaside country village and brings with him a pandemonium of brass bands, merry-go-rounds, and switchback railways to sustain him through his brief sojourn in this alien world in the same way, as divers have air pumped down to them from the world above the waters. The noise of the brass bands enables the townsman to escape hearing the voice of the earth, the ancient mother whom he has deserted and neglected, and he goes back to the narrow fever of his city days with relief as if to a secure place. It is not to him or his like that statesmen could appeal for aid in carrying out the agricultural policy. Agricultural policy for these countries—there is none.

WANTED, A COUNTRY LIFE INSTITUTE.

"Sir Horace Plunkett has made it his life-work to change public opinion in this respect, and we find the last and wisest conclusions he has come to in a pamphlet just printed on the necessity of a country life institute, where investigators could set to work to get to the root and inside of the problems of the countryman, an institute which would focus public opinion on these questions, educate our legislators, and offer its aid to all who are working to prevent a further exodus from the land.

"One begins to ask oneself. Is there any possibility of a settled social order now in the world? Populations were once like trees which remained rooted where they were planted. Now, at the sound of some lyre, like that of fabled Orpheus or Amphion, they have begun to move and dance about and drift hither and thither. We have destroyed distances, and as young agricultural labourer thinks less of taking his passages to the New World than his great-grandfather did of walking up from Galway to Dublin. Ireland has more than any country suffered from this loosening of the ties. It is a famishing Niobe among nations crying out for its Children. The root fact in this strange shifting of things is that it is a migration from the land. There is a growing distaste for country life, and that is the strange disease whose manifold causes, economic and social, we have to diagnose. It is to get to the root of the disease that Sir Horace Plunkett wants a country life institute formed.

"We think there is a remedy and it can be found, and it is by the organisation of those on the land in a solidarity so complete that they can wrest back from the cities many of the industries rightly belonging to the country, an organisation which can oppose power for power against the great industrial organisations which have unloaded their burdens hitherto on the farmers, which can pull against them tug for tug and not give way. Unto them that have life shall be given life. What really every human being is seeking for in his heart is the most intense life. Is not the hope of Paradise itself the hope of an intense and burning life unweighted by the clog of matter? When we can organise our farmers fully, so that they will feel their strength and can take national action as easily as the great organised railway interests or the trade unions do, we will enable the farmer not only to hold his own but to gain back all that he lost of power or prestige. We feel confident of this.

"Nature and all the divine and elemental powers will be back of every effort to preserve the strength and stature of humanity. It is inconceivable that these little shrunken factory people will be the people to finally inherit the earth and be the fathers of a new humanity."

ALIENS AT OXFORD.

Oxford has become a second Babel, in which many tongues are spoken. Forty or fifty years ago foreigners were rare in Oxford. In Balliol in the early Sixties there was not one, and if there had been, few of us could have made ourselves intelligible to him in any language but our own, save in Latin, possibly in Greek, perhaps also in French of a deplorable kind, for we had received a good classical education. A young Englishman may not be better off for languages now than he was then, but he is at least aware that there are other customs and views of life than his own worth considering, and to be reckoned with if he is to maintain the place of his nation in the world. A Japanese, whose stature is insignificant, and whose cricket and football and rowing, if existent, seen beneath contempt, is now recognised to be a man of war. It is not extravagant to say that the career of "Ranjie," as he is affectionately called, has done much to make our youth, especially our undergraduates, realise that we have an Indian Empire, and that it may be difficult to hold against men "who can play a game like that." French and German heard in the "High" suggest to the undergraduate with much vividness that there are great nations outside of this "tight little island," and very near it. His father or grandfather was aware of the existence of other nations than his own, but his assent to that belief was what Newman calls "notional"; the son's assent is "real," vivid and operative, now that at every turn he meets a concrete foreigner, no national and vague abstraction.—The Oxford Undergraduate, Past and Present, in "Blackwood's" 1909.

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BY THE WAY.

THE DISAPPEARING VELD.

South Africa's chief physical feature in the minds of many is the veld, and it appears from an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Van Rooy, a member of the Cape Parliament, that fertility as the veld possesses is in danger of disappearing, and in course of time these vast tracts of South Africa may become as arid and waterless as the Sahara. The change is due to erosion, as most of the South African rivers wash away and take to the sea thousands of tons of productive soil every year. The Government propose to remedy the evil by an extensive scheme of forestry, but this will, of course, take time.

BIBLE SOCIEY'S NEW EDITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the "British Weekly" announces, have appointed the Rev. R. Kilgour, M.A., B.D., to the post of editorial superintendent, left vacant last autumn by the retirement of the Rev. John Sharp, and formerly held by Dr. William Wright. In 1889 Mr. Kilgour went out as a missionary to Darjeeling, where he is now the senior minister of the Church of Scotland Mission. He preaches fluently in Hindi and Naipali, and for the last four years, in addition to his other missionary labours, he has been engaged on behalf of the Bible Society as translator of the Naipali Old Testament.

A FORTUNE IN A BOOK.

The terms—£10,000—said to be asked by Mr. Sven Hedin for his forthcoming book are, no doubt, high; but equal and even larger sums have been received by authors for a single work. Gibson's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is said to have realised £10,000 for its author; and more than one of Scott's novels added a similar amount to his bank balance. Macaulay received £20,000 in a single cheque as part only of his profits from his "History of England"; "David Harum" yielded £35,000 to the late Edward Noyes Westcott, or, more accurately, to his heirs; and it is a well-known fact that Miss Corelli, Mr. Barrie, and Mr. Hall Caine have received very large sums for a single novel.

PLANTS THAT FORETELL WEATHER.

Mr. S. Leonard Bastin, in the March "Treasury," gives particulars of a few of the more striking instances of plants which may be said to foretell weather, or at least which are curiously sensitive to weather changes. One of the first of these to be observed was the scarlet pimpernel. It is only when the day is fine and the sky almost free from clouds that its brilliant little flowers uphold their petals to the light. At the approach of less settled conditions the blossoms promptly shut up. and will not unroll their petals until the weather is clear again. The wood anemone acts in a similar way, its flowers fully expanding in bright weather, while on an inclement day they not only gather their petals together but droop at times even turning their back to the chilling breeze.

THE CLOVER AND THE SORREL TRIBE.

There are few leguminous species which do not alter the position of their foliage when the weather is dull and unsettled, or if cold conditions are likely to prevail. One of the commonest cases is the clover. On a rainy day the leaflets are drawn closely together, but their position alters speedily if there is a prospect of fine weather. Still more responsive to [illegible] kind conditions are the members of the sorrel [illegible] If a plant of the white-flowered form of sorrel [illegible] into a saucer and kept well supplied with [illegible] it will give indications of fine weather when [illegible] leaves are bravely expanded, while during unsettled conditions the delicate leaves are drawn together [illegible] disconsolate fashion. The "Purple Shamrock," although not quite so sensitive as the wood sorrel, is also said to be a very interesting "weather plant" to grow.

WHEN SCOTLAND WAS TREELESS.

Afforestation has lately been proclaimed as a crying need now in Scotland, but early travellers in that country seem to have made many comments on the treeless aspect of the country. The "Glasgow News" quotes Sir Anthony Weldom as protesting in 1617 that if Judas had been a Scot, he would have experienced difficulty in securing a tree to hang himself. Another Englishman, who lived during the same period, writes "that he had diligenlly observed, but cannot see any timber in riding one hundred miles." Perhaps this was largely due to the fact that efforts to adorn the landscape met with little appreciation. In one of his letters the second Earl of Stair asserts "that the common people have a natural aversion to all manner of planting, and do not fail in the night time to cut even with the root the prettiest and strongest trees for staves and plough goads." Why this aversion?

A STORY OF PHILIPPE EGALITE.

A new and remarkable story about Philippe Egalite is told in the "Memoirs of Ferdinand Cornot de Cussy," now appearing in Paris. Philippe, it appears, was not baptised until he was ten or twelve years old: His godmother, Queen Marie Lecszinska, gave him the name of Joseph, which no previous member of the family had ever borne, "because," she said piously, when one bears that name one is never hanged. This remark, which made the Court smile, was reported to the Duc d'Orleans, who, that very evening, when saying good-night to his son, added: So there you are, my boy, guaranteed against being hanged. The worst that they will do will be to cut off your head. A grim prophecy which was to be grimly fulfilled on November 6, 1793!

MISS DOROTHY DREW.

Miss Dorothy Drew, who was recently presented by her mother at Buckingham Palace, was on one occasion presented to the late Queen at a private Drawing-room at Windsor. She was then just seven years old, and, so far from being awed at the idea of meeting Royalty, was as complacently happy as when paying a visit to any of her neighbours at Hawarden. As Windsor Castle came into view, while Dorothy was journeying down, her mother asked her, "Is it not very glorious?" After a moment's consideration Mr. Gladstone's little granddaughter replied: "Just as nice as Hawarden Castle." The presentation over, the little girl was interested in a thousand other things, but of the actual ceremony her account was scanty in extreme.

MISS DREW AND MR. LOCKWOOD KIPLING.

Many quaint and clever sayings were attributed to Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter in her younger years. An incident with Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, may not be very well known. When Sir Edward Burne Jones was working at the little girl's portrait at Hawarden Castle, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, who was staying at the castle at the time, took Dorothy out into the garden. He was recovering from an illness, and when the two had been out for a quarter of an hour Mrs. Drew went to look for her daughter. "It was kind of Mr. Kipling to take you out," Mrs. Drew said; "I hope you have not tired him, Dorrie." "No, mother," Dorothy replied without hesitation; "but he has tired me very much." Mr. Kipling was highly amused, but Mrs. Drew confessed to very different feelings.

"THE NEVER NEVER LAND."

A discussion on "The Never Never Land," initiated by Mr. J. F. Hogan, is in progress in "Notes and Queries." None of the contributors have so far mentioned the theory of the aboriginal origin of the phrase. Its first known appearance in print was in that connection. A Mr. Cooper in 1857 published a book entitled "Wild Adventures in Australia." He refers to "Nievah" as a word in the language of the blacks of Northern Australia. signifying unoccupied land, and adds that it was sometimes incorrectly pronounced by whites as "never never." For a quarter century the vast and sparsely populated plains of Northern Queensland have been known as "The Never Never Land." Fancy has been plagiarising from fact, for Mr. J. M. Barrie created a "Never Never Land" of his own in "Peter Pan."

SCIENCE AND ART.

For the best stories of Chicago one must search the papers of New York. The latest tells of a fashionable lady in the "windy city" who has found the crudeness of her telephone discordant with the pink-and-white colour-scheme of her room. She has, therefore had the oak and nickel of the instrument transmuted in white-and-gold, and the cord is now no longer green but of a pale pink, wreathed in roses.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VOGUE FOR STRINGS TO TIE UNDER THE CHIN.

On the subject of hats, which just now represents a theme of which no one seems in the least inclined to tire, there is always a tendency to use a quantity of ribbon for the spring models, and this tendency is more marked than ever this year. The latest favourite which has made its appearance is a delicately watered faille ribbon, which is supposed to resist the wind better than the limp, if more effective, soft satin. Some of the new hats, which are very large and are supplied with brims made of drawn tulle and innocent of flounces or feathers, have a plain faille ribbon of the same colour as that of the hat, which is draped lightly round it and tied in a bow behind supplied with long ends to tie under the chin. This has a very pretty effect on the head, an example in the new shade of cold and rather dull blue—a greyish peacock tone—beig designed in shirred net of a rather coarse mesh, like modified Greek tulle, while the same tone of ribbon is used to trim it, and it is supplemented with very long ends designed to fill the ancient role of bonnet strings.

DIFFICULTIES OF HAIRDRESSING.

To dress one's hair in such a manner as to balance these wide-crowned hats which swallow up all the top and back of the head is by no means a sinecure, and requires all one's energies tuned to the task, and all one's skill to achieve it successfully. Dame Fashion, in choosing her new methods of hairdressing rarely seems to remember the fact that only one woman in a hundred has the artistic sense and the light hand necessary to carry the business of hairdressing to a successful issue, and that the amount of time spent over failures might work wonders if turned in another direction; while we have all had our moments of wishing that a shorn head was the choice of the fashion arbitrators, or that, like our ancestresses, we might bundle our unruly locks into a chenille net and save ourselves further trouble.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLAITS AND CURLS.

In the case of the new coiffure the hair is parted for about a couple of inches in front to one side or other, and puffed out as widely at the sides as the style of features permit. The fuller the puffs the better, but they must be held out or supported by a substantial bunch of crepe or a pad. Then the plait is laid round the back of the head down on the nape of the neck and brought up at the sides on these great puffs the plait being firmly fixed to the puffs. To withstand the weight of the plait it is important to staff out the puffs firmly, while the ends of the plait should reach just to the highest point of the side puffs. Above the plait at the back a few bunches of curls or one or two rolls are lightly laid and a piece of ribbon is placed within the half-circle of the plait with a bow at either end. The top of the head is left quite clear. This represents a very pretty evening coiffure while with the new hats it is the most becoming of all. A fancy Spanish comb, threaded with ribbon can be used as a variant.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Government has been challenged by one of its own party as to what it proposes to do in the matter of the House of Lords. The Prime Minister recently declared that the House of Lords' issue was the dominant factor in to-day's politics. Mr. Ponsonby wants to know what the Government means.

He moved this resolution:—

"That the repeated rejection by the House of Lords of measures of capital importance which have been passed in this House by over-whelming majorities has made it imperative that proposals shoulds be embodied, in a Bill for the consideration of Parliament this Session for regulating the relations of the two Houses of Parliament in accordance with the resolution of this House • June 26, 1907, declaring that in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject Bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail."

The resolution, after an entertaining debate, was defeated by 225 votes to 47.

Mr. Ponsonby declared that the Government was becoming self-complacent, and it was the duty of the majority to make it very unconfortable. His desire was to fill up the hole into which they seemed determined to creep.

"He was impatient that this subject should be discussed, because he believed that the honour and credit of the Liberal Party as a fighting machine were involved. Since 1832 this question had come up more and more frequently and with increasing vehemence. In 1894 an amendment was moved to the Address and it was passed. In 1907 mention was really made for the first time in the Speech from the Throne of the unfortunate differences that had arisen between the two branches of the Legislature. After that a resolution was passed by the House by an overwhelming majority; and, finally, the Prime Minister gave voice to an eloquent call, the uncompromising and vehement terms of which were still ringing in their ears.

"Since then there had been the rejection of the Licencing Bill and he asked the House what would be thought of a champion in the days of old who threw down his glove, and when his opponent proceeded to pick it up cried out, 'Just wait a minute: I am not quite ready.' The Government were not reading the feelings of the country right if they considered that the people were not ready for this fight. He believed that the country was more than ready; but there was one thing that the people objected to, and this was hesitancy and indecision."

Mr. Asquith, in explaining why no reference to the House of Lords appeared in the King's Speech, said that after careful deliberation the Government had decided not to present the issue at once to the country, because, in the first place, they were not disposed to concede to the other House the new right of fixing the time when a dissolution should take place. In the second place, the whole duration of the present Session was hypothecated to tasks which the Government could not with honour leave unattempted or half-performed. There was the financial problem, great in bulk, complex in detail, and grave in its consequences—this could not be rushed through. Then specific pledges had been given to proceed with the Irish Land Bill, the Housing Bill, and the Bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, and there was a group of social questions awaiting notice.

IT is pointed out in the "Great Western Railway Magazine" that Mr. Everett, of the City and South London Railway, Clapham Common Station, appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of London, is not the first stationmaster J. P. There is at least one on the Great Western Railway who enjoys that distinction—Mr. Robert Gooding, of Monmouth, Troy, who was appointed a magistrate for the Borough of Monmouth in 1906.

THE Rev. T. F. Jones, vicar of Burstwick, near Hull, who has been making personal investigations among the poor of London, stated at a meeting that one night on the Embankment, near Cleopatra's Needle, he spoke to a woman who turned out to have come from Leeds, and who told him that her husband and several children had died of consumption. She got her baby into the Brompton Hospital, where it attracted the attention of the Queen. Miss Knollys, who was with her Majesty, made notes of the child's history, and a private detective was sent to Leeds to verify the story. "The Queen," added the woman, "sent me a letter to Leeds, saying, 'I will save the life of your baby if possible, and am going to send it to the South of France.'" The woman, the vicar said, showed him a letter from Miss Knollys thanking her for a bunch of primroses that she had sent to the Queen, and saying that her Majesty trusted that the change would save the child's life. The child is still in France.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE DUBLIN SEASON.

In social circles in Dublin just now the wonderful diamonds worn at the Castle functions by Lady Pirrie, wife of the newly-made Knight of St. Patrick are a topic of discussion (writes "An Irishwoman"). Lady Pirrie's tiara is in the shape of a high all-round crown formed of immense stones of rare brilliancy, the central portion being set loosely to swing with the wearer's movements. Her elaborate necklace and other ornaments are of equally superb diamonds, and the single-row pearl necklace she often wears in the daytime represents several thousands of pounds. The Countess of Crewe's diamonds were also much admired during her short visit to the Castle recently, and she was quite the smartest woman at the first State ball.

A POSER FOR LORD ESHER.

Lord Esher, who is doing so much work in connection with the Territorials, is one of the most versatile of English peers. He speaks German with the fluency of a native, he has written several notable books, and he possesses a wonderful collection of Court swords from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present day. He spends a great proportion of his time at Windsor, as he is Constable and Deputy Governor of the Castle, and his official duties necessitate his living close by. During election times Lord Esher is in great demand by Parliamentary candidates, being an accomplished and convincing speaker. He had an amusing experience on one occasion while speaking for a young politician, fresh from college, in the south of England. The candidate's speech, perhaps, was more than judiciously besprinkled with quotations from "Hamlet." After a fine peroration, containing huge chunks of the play, he announced that Lord Esher was prepared to answer questions. A man stood up. "I can't quite make it out," he remarked, "whether he is a Tariff Reformer or Free Trader." "Who?" asked Lord Esher. "The man this speech is about." Puzzled, he again asked what man he meant. "Hamlet," was the reply.

SIR EDWARD BOYLE.

Everybody will regret that ill-health has compelled Sir Edward Boyle to resign his seat in Parliament. Educated for the Army, he preferred to become and architect, and as such practised for some years. His versatility did not end here, for in 1887 he was called to the Bar, and since then he has published at least two legal text-books which are regarded as standard works. Sir Edward's first case, so the story goes, came before a judge whose strong point was not sympathy. The young barrister had evidently learned his argument, until he knew it by heart. Before he had proceeded ten minutes with his oratorical effort, the judge suggested he should stop. Despite this, however, Sir Edward would not cease. Finally the justice leaned forward, and in the politest of tones said, "Mr. Boyle, notwithstanding your arguments, the Court has resolved to decide this case in your favour."

"THE LONELY LARK."

Sir John Gorst, who has been suggesting a plan for dealing with the House of Lords, began to distinguished himself at Cambridge, where he became third Wrangler, and since then he has gone on from one honour to another. Under the auspices of Bishop Selwyn, over forty years ago, Sir John went to New Zealand as missionary to the Maories. Soon, however, he was enticed away from the Church by the Government and dispatched to the most disturbed native district, the Waikato, as the representative of British law and order. Here he had charge of an industrial school; and that the Government's interest might be better served he established a newspaper known as "The Lonely Lark."

EDITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"The Lonely Lark," printed in the Maori language, was intended to counteract the seditious influence of a rival organ, pompously entitled, "The Eagle on the Mountain." Unfortunately, "The Eagle" had the support of all the rebellious chiefs, and before "The Lonely Lark" had time to convert them into a more patriotic way of thinking, these stalwart supporters one night descended upon the office, stole the press, and turned the type into bullets, the enterprising editor barely escaping with his life. Thus "The Lonely Lark" died fighting after a life of six days.

SIR JAMES DEWAR.

Sir James Dewar, to whom the Council of the Royal Society of Arts has presented its Albert Medal, knows more about being frozen than any man living. He has liquefied air and also liquefied, oxygen, and in doing so he reached a degree of low temperature beside which the clime of the Arctic regions would seem tropical. His first point of liquid air cost him something like £1,000. The hope of his life is that he will somehow be able to produce a temperature of absolute zero. He thinks that by the applications of low temperatures to commercial and household matters an entirely new prospect of life will be opened up. "Think," he says, "of the hundreds of things that we could not do without extreme heat. Why should there not be hundreds of others, equally useful, which will be possible with extreme cold?"

THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, who has succumbed at St. Petersburg to a violent attack of asthma, a malady from which he had been suffering for some time, and for which he tried the Carlsbad cure, was the younger brother of Alexander III. Of the five children of Alexander II, but two are now living—the Grand Duke Paul, who lives with his wife (the Countess of Hohenfelsen) at Boulogne-sur-Seine, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Duke Vladimir was born in 1847 and in 1874 he married the beautiful and charming Princess Marie Paulovna of Mecklenburg. There were four children of this marriage, the Grand Duke Cyril, who married the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg, the Grand Dukes Boris and Andrew, and the Grand Duchess Helen, who married Prince Nicholas of Greece.

A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

This latter lady, who is very beautiful was the heroine of a romantic love affair. She eloped with a young Russian student a few years ago, being prepared to leave her country and give up everything for love's sweet sake. But before reaching the frontier the young couple were stopped. The Grand Duchess was compelled to return to her home. The student disappeared, and it is said that he was deported to Sakaline island. The Grand Duke Vladimir was very fond of music. Whenever possible he attended the "repetition generales," or dress rehearsals, at the Paris theatres. Once he was complimented on the attention he paid to the performance. "Oh why!" he replied. "I sleep very well at night, as it is so there's no need for me to sleep at the theatre!"

"MAX."

Those who were privileged to hear Mr. Max Beerbohm lecture on "The Obsessive Upper Classes" the other day, must have regretted that this elever artist is not more given to public speaking, for there are few better orators than he, and he is as witty with his mouth as he is with his pencil. Mr. Beerbohm's caricatures of famous people are the most wonderful things of their kind in existence, and, unlike many caricaturists, he is never unkind, but exaggerates the peculiarities of his subjects in a manner that cannot possibly give offence. Mr. Beerbohm is a wonderfully rapid worker, and some of his best pictures have been completed in a few minutes. He never draws from life, but executes his caricatures entirely from memory. In private life, "Max" is one of the most unassuming and modest of men, and he has the reputation of being the best dressed artist in London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India	per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess	„	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra	...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,		„ 3-4	Khedivial	...	„ 2-0
Damas	„	„ 2-4	Champion	...	„ 1-8

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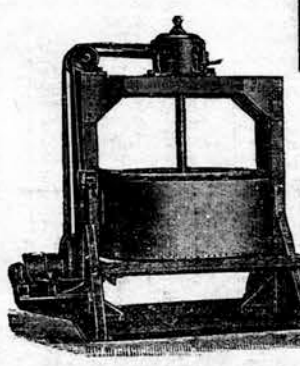
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.



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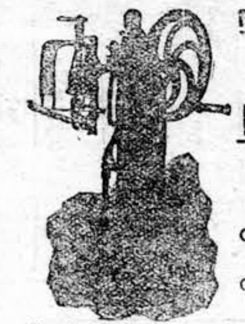

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On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

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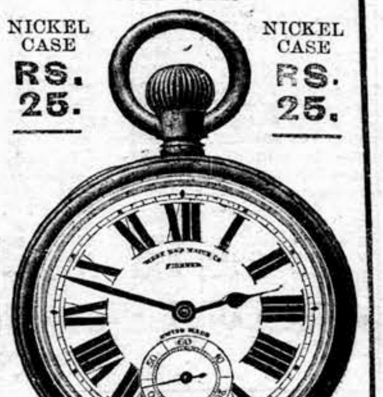
THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25. NICKEL CASE RS. 25.



AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Rose & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose [illegible] be administered. Those who use them recommend them, [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON [illegible]

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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TARDEO.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

CUMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 16, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 17, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8	un chgd	
do. Rentes	97 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/4		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	50 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4	1/3	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/4	un chgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £225,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Easier.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 „
Imports	...21,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·04—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8—1/8

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·94 —06	4·94 —06	4·95 —06	4·96 —06	4·07 —96
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·94 —06	4·92 —05	4·89 —05	4·88 —05	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	19,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 „
Do to Continent... ...	......

Spot Cotton—9·65—15

Futures—Month of May 9·27—16 }
Do. do. July 9·20—15 } Declined owing to unfavourble cables and longs unloading.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5-16—1-16

Futures—Month of May ... 9·27—8

Do. do. July ... 9·35—11

Closing Tone of Spot.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 40—May-June—London—Dull.

Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—39 1-4—April-May—Sellers Quiet.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—39—April-May—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 3/4 April-May—Dunkirk—Buyers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 o/o ex-ship 42 April-May—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £66

Yellow Metal ... ... 5 7-8d.

Arrivals:—

"Sydney."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH MARCH, 1909,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	Rs. 6,750	Muscat	National Bank
Rupees	750		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	7,710	Chindi	D. Anandjee
1 Case Sovs	30,000	Jeddah	The B. & P. S. N. Co.
6 Packages Sovs.	50,895	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	6,001		
Rupees	8,357		
2 Boxes Sovs......	41,055	do	S. F. El. Fadal
Gold Coins......	4,173		
1 Parcel Silver...	12	London	Yokohama Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.

Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and demand and there was still one seller at 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand, but buyers are scarce. Credits too are scarce but so far Banks have refused to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Business closed early pending the result of the Council bill allotment to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 93 3-4 ready and 93 1-4 for the settlement and closes with buyers. A leading Broker bought to a considerable extent and the tone of the market generally is better Calcutta market is also firmer at 93 5-16 ready and 93 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	93·3
1st Settlement ... ... „	93·4

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London on Tuesday was up 1-16 and 1-8 at 23 3-8 and 23 7-16 for ready and forward respectively and New York was 1-8 up at 50 3-4. Locally the market opened at 59 11-16 but the improvement was not maintained and the ready rate closed at 59 9-16 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the continued decline in the Home markets prices opened easier all round. A fair business is doing in March Settlements, but for May delivery there is little enquiry anywhere. During the day the market again steadied, and at the close the decline has been recovered, and the market is firm at our quotations.

In ready cotton only a moderate business was done at Colaba, but rates were steady, and there is no pressure to sell. Sales were about 6,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	241	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	235 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	219	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	210-11	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	210-11	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	204	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	206-7	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	192	„
Good Westerns	219	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	234-5	„
Good M. G. Coompta ...	246-1	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 Bales.
Total Imports ...	... 13,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	
4·91 —03	4·91 —03	4·93 —02	4·94 —02	
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·95 —02	4·92 —02	4·90 —02	4·87 —02	4·86 —02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7	7	0	B. T.
April-May	„	7	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 7 0 to Rs. 6 8 B. T.

Ready, Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

April-May, Brown-Delhi „ 7 5 6 R. T.

March-April, Brown Cawnpore „ 6 12 6 R. T.

March-April, Yellow „ „ 7 7 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with very little demand, and we quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	43	8	0
Muggie	„	43	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat...	„	53	0	0
Black Kutni ...	„	37	8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0

Mar.-Apl.... ... ... „ 5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Nominal.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

White Pessi, Apl.-May 85 p.c. „ 6 0 0 „

White Karachi June-July ... „ 5 12 6 R. T.

Soft Red Ahmedabad, Mar.-Apl. „ 39 8 0 per candy.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,455
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	56½

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	445
Manockji Petit	3,212½
New Great Eastern	207½
Imperial Mills	120

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	110
„ „ „ Pref. ...	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref ...	267¼
Treacher and Co	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Tapti-Valley	427½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,616 bales.
Wheat	8,685 cwts.
Linseed	19,484 „
Rapeseed	3,184 „
Gingellyseed	1,698 „
Poppyseed...	159 „
Groundnuts	293 „
Castorseed...	4,795 „
Rice	1,599 „
Myrabollams	861 „
Cottonseed	8,847 „
Mowraseed...	6 „
Gram	2,808 „
Joowar	981 „
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 17.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 17th March :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 14 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 12 6	£0 14 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 3	£0 7 3
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£ Nil
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 0 0	£5 5 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 2 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 9	£0 12 6
Nundydroog	16s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 0	£1 4 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil (Ord)...			£5 7 6	£5 12 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The number of coal share auctions took place to-day, including Singaran, 3 1/16; Bilbera, 5¼; Bengal, 851, and 875; Hurriladih, 80; Minto, 14¼; Kuardih, 5½; Barakur, 18¾; Phularitand, 4; and Kosoonda, 39¾; Ghusick, 16⅞. The other transactions were Bhuskajuri, 15¼; Baraboni, 17¼; Bhalgora, 17½; Gopalichuk, 12¾; Raneegunge, 20¼; Sendra, [illegible]; Sudamdih, 8 1/8; the Bank of Bengal 1,480; and Dunbar Cotton (auction), 16.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 13th March 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 13th March 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	937392	11977928	12915320
I. M. Ry. System.	1177·95	203285	2209154	2412439
A. D. C. Ry.......	125·66	23588	223077	246665
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·58	221	6293	6514
Total...	2923·72	1164486	14416452	15580938
Actuals for corresponding week ending 14th Mar. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	968666	11222861	12191527
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	250204	2726161	2976365
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	34742	279184	313926
Total..	2908·08	1253612	14228206	15481818
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	—31274	+755067	+723793
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—46919	—517007	—563926
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	—11154	— 56107	— 67261
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 221	+ 6293	+ 6514

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	288	555	8	851
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	11,50,000	23,70,000	33,000	35,53,000
Totalfor10weeks	12,95,000	26,50 000	37,000	39,82,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,83,208	2,48,767	3,076	4,35,051
Per mile of Ry...	364	493	6	863
Total to corresponding date...	14,62,143	23,78,691	40,572	38,81,406

Increase for the week............Rs. 6,051

Do. to date....................Rs. 1,06,594

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 700
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	17	......	40
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	3,800	3,900	......	7,700
Totalfor10weeks	4,200	4,200	......	8,400
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	517	249	1	767
Per mile of Ry..	30	14	......	44
Total to corresponding date..	4,286	5,163	48	9,497

Decrease for the week............Rs. 67

Do. to date.....................Rs. 1,097

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 23,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	128	......	163
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	43,000	1,61,000	......	2,04,000
Totalfor10weeks	48,000	1,79,000	......	2,27,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,229	26,987	153	34,369
Per mile of Ry..	52	191	1	244
Total to corresponding date...	64,106	2,23,798	1,851	2,89,755

Decrease for the week............Rs. 11,369

Do. to date.....................Rs. 62,755

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 2,800	Rs. 7,500	Rs.	Rs. 10,300
Or per mile of Railway.........	20	54	......	74
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	23,000	34,100	90	57,190
Totalfor10 weeks	25,800	41,600	90	67,490
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,214	4,195	49	7,483
Per mile of Ry..	24	30	......	54
Total to corresponding date...	19,285	29,940	590	49,815

Increase for the week............Rs. 2,812

Do. to date.....................Rs. 17,675

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,52,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,29,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	86	152	4	242
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	13,22,000	25,05,000	58,000	3,885,000
Totalfor10weeks	14 74,000	27,75,000	65,000	43,14,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,02,752	2,80,388	10,739	4,93,829
Per mile of Ry..	115	158	6	279
Total to corresponding date...	16,48,416	38,18,497	64,686	50,26,599

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 64,829

Do. to date.....................Rs. 7,12,599

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,455
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	74
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 „	106½
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	497
Century	100	100	50	275
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,590
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	680
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		231½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	120
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	167½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,242½A.
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	975
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta.........	250	200	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,260
Sun	250	250	25	212¼
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,310
Textile............	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1 000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba............	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort............	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	672½
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	565
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	10		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue............	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric ... Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nill.	151 110
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	345 Ap 267¼
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	359
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1	2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining............	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	527½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 D. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2dis	11½ dis. 62 6¼
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 32¼
Treacher and Co......	500	530	yr. 40	630

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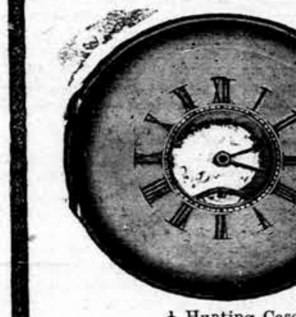
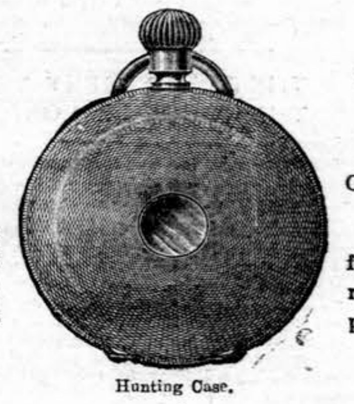

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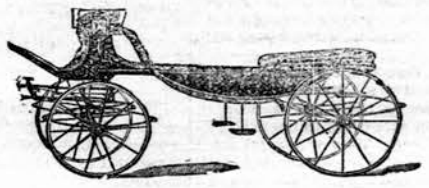

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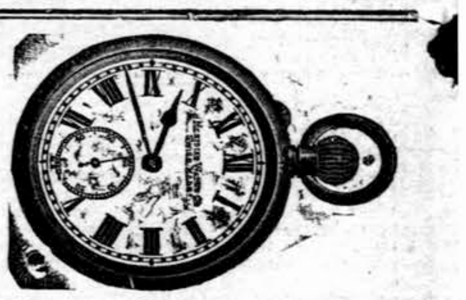

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 12th March.—As a result of the outbreak of plague, the summer recess of the Agricultural College began from the 1st instant.

Two new cotton ginning factories are to be established in the District, one by Mr. R. Stanes at Palladam, and the other by Mr. Narayanasawmy Naidu at Erode. The plant and machinery for the former have arrived.

PALAMCOTTAH DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Coimbatore District Board, held a few days ago, a letter from Miss Swainson, the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah, requesting a contribution of Rs. 100 for the institution came up for consideration. The District Board sanctioned this grant, the President, Mr. L. Vibert, suggesting that this amount might be made an annual contribution.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council has temporarily, i. e., for six months, entertained additional staff costing Rs. 1,000 a month for plague inspection and inoculation work. The Council has requested the Government to sanction the latter sum from Provincial Funds. There were 13 attacks and 6 deaths from the 1st to the 12th instant, making a total of 15 attacks and 37 deaths, from the commencement of the outbreak.

The authorities of the Public Works Department have been very busy during the last three years with the construction of new public buildings both in the town and around it. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore is now nearing completion, and will, I understand, be ready by June next, when H. E. the Governor of Madras will formally open the building and also the Municipal Hospital. Its work had to be suspended for some months, but it is now almost finished. The new record room of the Collector's Office, which was constructed on a new and improve plan, costing Rs. 40,000, is now handed over to the Collector, who opened it a few days ago. The extension to the Executive Engineer's office, costing Rs. 20,000, is also finished and has been occupied. The quarters for the Superintendent of Police, which were taken in hand only a few months ago, have also been finished. The proposed construction of the Forest College for which lands are now under acquisition is awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The plan and estimates for the Training School for Constables and Head Constables are now, I learn, under preparation. A bridge across the River Amaravati between Dharapuram and Kolinjivadi is to be taken in hand in April next. The construction of an additional Spinning Weaving Mill by Messrs. T. Stanes and Company has made considerable progress, and the plant is now being fitted up, and this in all probability will be ready in June. The Kaluswaran Mill is making steady progress and the machinery is now coming in. These new works have opportunely provided labourers and artisans with work at a time when food grains and the necessaries of life are selling at high prices, higher indeed than in the famine of 1877.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 10th March.—The distribution of prizes to the students of the Kottayam College took place yesterday. Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari, C.I.E., the Dewan of Travancore, presiding. There was a very large attendance of visitors and others interested in the work of the College, among others present being the Right Rev. the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin and Mrs. Gill, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Palmer, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Chandy, Mr. Rajaram Rao, the Acting Dewan Peishcar and District Magistrate, Mr. P. M. Varki, the Anchal Superintendent, Mr. R Everard, the Executive Engineer, and Mrs. Everard, the Rev. and Mrs. E. [illegible]llerby, the Misses Baker, Miss Meager, B.A., [illegible]ss Neve, the Rev. T. K. Benjamin and Mr. K. [illegible]shi. The proceedings began with the singing of a hymn, followed by a prayer by Archdeacon Palmer.

The Rev. F. N. Askwith, the Principal, then read the Report, from which I take the following extracts:—

There were 109 students in the College Department, as against 108 in 1907. These may be classed as 51 in Class I and 58 in Class II, or 43 Hindus and 66 Christians. The numbers in the School Department were 444, as against 480 in 1907. These may be classed as 209 in the High School, 140 in the Middle School and 95 in the Primary School; or 345 Christians, 98 Hindus, and 1 Mahomedan. To our great regret, the post of Vice-Principal has been vacant during the year, but we trust it will not be long before an appointment will be made. For the F. A. Examination, we sent in 51 out of a class of 58, and 35 passed. For the Peter Cator Higher Grade Scripture Examination 3 appeared and all passed. E. T. Kuryan was placed second in the first class and won a prize of Rs. 70. For the Lower Grade Peter Cator Scripture Examination we sent in 17, and all passed, and 10 were placed in the first class. P. M. Mani was first on the list and won a prize of Rs. 50; whilst K. C. Varki, V. T. Tharian and T. N. Jacob won prizes of Rs. 35 Rs. 17 and Rs. 15, respectively.

Perhaps, the most important event of the year was the definite step taken to erect a separate building to provide class-room accommodation for the College Department. The estimate for the building and the necessary equipment to begin the new course of studies amounts to Rs. 24,000. An additional amount of Rs. 10,500 will be required for the proposed Christain hostel. We acknowledge with great gratitude grants of Rs. 15,000 from the C. M. S., and Rs. 5,000 from the Travancore Government for this purpose. A subscription list was opened in April, to raise the remaining Rs. 14,500, and it has met with hearty response from the old students and friends of the College. The amount received and promised up to date is Rs. 4,935. The corner stone of the new building was laid by the Lord Bishop on the 27th January, and we hope the building will be finished by the end of this year.

Mr. K. Koshi, B.A., late Vice-Principal of the Ernakulam College, was appointed to the College Council during the year, and we would here offer him a hearty welcome. Mr. Koshi comes to us with a long and useful experience in the Educational Department, and he will be a great assistance in helping to guide the affairs of the College.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

The Dewan, in the course of his speech expressed his great pleasure in being able to preside at the happy function, and paid a eulogy to the work of the C. M. S. The great Missionary Society, the Dewan said, had been so long in the field of education and rendered such useful work in the country, that any help which His Highness's Government gave it was given with much pleasure. Had the educational budget allowed him, he would have granted a larger amount to the new College building than he had done; and his announcement to the meeting of H. H. the Maharajah's sincere pleasure in helping the Society was received with applause. The Dewan was extremely glad to see his old friend Mr. K. Koshi, appointed to the College Council, and, with the permission of the other Members of the Council, he tendered his hearty congratulations to Mr. Koshi. As head of the Government, the Dewan thought it necessary, he continued, to say a word about the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction. The Government felt the need of an expert as the head of the Educational Department, who would be able to guide them in all matters relating to education, and at the same time improve the general education of the country. They found Dr. Mitchell to be the fittest man for the important post, and large powers were being given him for that purpose. The Government were aware that their efforts would be of no avail, unless the agencies engaged in education in the country would appreciate their work; and it was a great pleasure to him to know that the appointment of Dr. Mitchell as Director of Public Instruction was received with approval throughout the State. Dr. Mitchell was aware that a process of levelling up must take time, and there need be no apprehension that reasonable time might not be given to enable Managers to set things right. It would be a great relief to the Managers of Aided Schools to know that Government Schools required this toning up as well. What was aimed at was the all-round improvement of the education of the country, and not of one particular class of schools.

GOOTY.

Gooty, 12th March.—The Rev. B. Lucas, author of "The Empire of Christ," "The Faith of a Christian" and several other well-known works, delivered a lecture in the London Mission Training School on Wednesday last, taking as his subject the "Renaissance in India." Mr. R. Morris, the Collector, presided, and a number of officials and other gentlemen from Anantapore were present.

In introducing the lecturer, Mr. Morris remarked upon the fact that almost every nation has, in the course of its history, passed through a period of decadence in which letters, art and religion have declined and ignorance and superstition held sway, to a time of revival when the dormant forces and depressed life have re-asserted themselves in intense activity in all the spheres of life. The term "Renaissance," though commonly applied to the great revival of learning, art and commercial prosperity in Europe of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, might be equally well applied to the great movements which are agitating the life of India to-day.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Lucas laid stress upon the importance of the study of the history of their own and other countries by those who are interested in the movements of their time. An intelligent study of history enabled us to apprehend the principles at work in the thought and effort of a people, to which their national institutions and achievements might be traced and to recognise that the same forces were at work, though in different guise, in the problems of the present time. Acquaintance with English history would show that England, equally with India, has experienced her times of "unrest," and would enable the Hindu rightly to estimate, and wisely to guide, aspirations after larger life and fuller liberty. The sympathetic student of English and Indian history could not fail to recognise that the condition of thought and feeling in India to-day was the inevitable outcome of the contact of India with Western life and ideals, and that the new life towards which India was struggling must express the characteristics of the two producing forces. It was not sufficiently understood that India was not in revolt, but in travail. We were witnessing, not an insurrection, but a birth of a new India which would not be that of the "Rishis" and the Upanishads, but an India characterised by all that was best in those days, modified by all that is worthy in these.

Mr. Lucas instituted a most interesting parallel, showing that the terms "Extremist" and "Moderate" applied not only to political agitation, but equally well described the general attitude towards commercial, social and religious questions. In the political sphere the Extremist, whose watchward was "backward" desired to revive India as it was before the advent of the British. Such an ideal could not be realised, because it ignored the change in circumstances which made it impossible for people to be content with the old conditions and the restraining and controlling power which had preserved peace and fostered progress. The Moderate, whose watchword was "forward," desired to combine what was worthy in Indian political life before the British advent, with the advantages that accrued from contact with the Western Power, perceiving that, without the British, India would become the battleground of contending forces and conflicting interests. The Swadeshi movement, through which the new spirit was affecting commercial interests, has its Extremists and Moderates. The Extremist desired to return to conditions which obtained when India was self-contained and her intercourse with other peoples limited. The Moderate, on the other hand, recognised a new India, whose commercial development depended on modern economic conditions. He did not waste his time in futile efforts to revive old industries, but gave his strength to the development of new ones.

In social life the Extremist would return to the rigid exclusiveness of dominant Brahminism—to "suttee" and child marriage—while the Moderate gladly appropriates the blessings of science and education as essential constituents of the twentieth century civilisation.

This same distinction existed, though much more pronouncedly, in the religious unrest which was prevalent throughout India. It needed to be recognised that there was far more disloyalty to constituted religious authority than to the British Government, that there was a far more serious and deep-seated disaffection, which was religious and not political. Hindus of every sect and shade of thought were dissatisfied with popular Hinduism, which failed to meet the spiritual needs of the times. Here, again the Extremist would return to Vedic conditions and purge Hinduism from all contamination of Christian thought and teaching. The Moderate, however, while retaining his veneration for the truth as revealed in his own ancient Scriptures, rejoiced in truth wherever he found it and drew inspiration for a purer life and the realisation of a higher ideal from the teaching of all great religious leaders.

THE YERRAGUDIPAD-NANDYAL RAILWAY.

The remaining portion of this line, beyond Jammalamadugu, has been surveyed and the alignment decided upon. Beyond Jammalamadugu, the line will pass through Nosam and thence through Mayalur to Koilkuntla, the taluq town. Here it will cross the River Kund and follow the Nandyal Road till it reaches Gundapapala, where it will again cross the Kund and proceed through Maddur, joining the Guntakal-Bezwada line about a mile and a half west of Nandyal.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 12th March.—The Amateur Dramatic Society gave an extra special performance of "Miss Hobbs" at the Bowring Institute last night before a full audience, and obtained another unqualified success. Mrs. Moore, in the title role, was again excellent, and seemed to act with even greater vivacity than before. Mrs. McEven and Mrs. Evans were also very good. To Mr. West must again he awarded the chief honours amongst the men. The number of bouquets presented to the ladies testified to the appreciation of the audience.

Tuesday, the 23rd instant, has been fixed for the opening of the next Criminal Sessions of the C. and M. Station. There is only one case on the calendar, namely, the Convent Road murder. The accused is to be defended by Mr. S. Shamanna, Advocate, who has been engaged by the Crown for the purpose. Mr. B W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, will prosecute.

14th March.—Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture on mountaineering will be given at the Mayo Hall on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9-15 p. m., instead of on Monday as previously announced.

Owing to urgent private affairs, the Rev. H. Martin, M. A., the Wesleyan Military Chaplain at East Parade, has resigned his appointment and has left for England. The Rev. A. R. Slater, of the St. John's Hill Mission, has assumed charge of the Chaplaincy as a temporary measure.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore left Bangalore last night for Colombo and England. There was a very large gathering at the Cantonment Station to bid this very popular couple "bon voyage." Lieutenant-Colonel Gow, Major Tait, the Officers of the B.R.V., and several Volunteers were there to bid good-bye to their Commanding Officer and his wife. The Band of the Corps was on the platform and the Colonel was sent away with musical honours. There were also present several members of the B.A.D.S., Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., several Municipal Commissioners and all the clerks of the Collectors, Municipal, Excise, Octroi and other officers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were nearly smothered with garlands and the heartiest cheers were given by all present as the train steamed out.

With the arrival of the hot weather there is a general exodus of ladies from Bangalore. Mrs. White, Mrs. Lowsley, Mrs. C. H. Heycock and Mrs. Johnstone have left for England. The Rev. F. W. Heycock and Mrs. Heycock are going this week to Yercaud for two months. The Rev. E. H. Creak, of the Madras Establishment, will act as Chaplain at St. Mark's Church during the Rev. F. W. Heycock's absence on privilege leave. Major and Mrs. Stevens were to have left for England yesterday, but Major Stevens yesterday received a telegraphic offer of a good Staff appointment at Simla and so has cancelled his leave and with Mrs. Stevens, leaves for Simla to-morrow. Bangalore is not a very desirable place to live in just now. The heat is not exactly severe, but the high winds and the lack of rain keeps the whole town in a cloud of dust throughout the twenty-four hours and Bangalore dust appears to be specially conducive to bad throats.

OPENING OF A HOSTEL.

The opening of a hostel attached to the Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainsawmy Moodelliar's Technical School and the inauguration of a new Panchama School also built by the same gentleman, was performed yesterday evening by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident. The function took place in a big shamiana pitched in front of the new hostel on Gangathara Chetty Road and a large gathering was present including the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, who presided, Colonel R. F. Mead, late Resident of Baroda, Mrs. Mead, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Richards, Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainsawmy Moodelliar, Rai Bahadur Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Major R. F. Standage, Mr. H. V. Nanjandayya, Mr. P. S. Krishna Rai, Mr. Rangasawmy Iyengar, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. C. Sreenivassa Iyengar, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman, the Rev. W. Joss, Mr. Callan, Mr. T. Leishman and Mr. Kumarasawmy Naik.

THE ADDRESS.

The proceedings commenced with some music by the Band of the B. R. V. The students of the Technical School sang a welcome song and later on delivered a recitation. The boys of the Primary School recited a musical prayer and after some more music from the Band, Mr. Maigandadeva Moodelliar as Sacretary of the Technical School read an Address to the Resident giving the history of the school and the manner in which the idea of providing a hostel for the students was elaborated. A similar history was given of the origin of the Panchama School. It was explained how the building in which the hostel is now located was originally built as an Orphanage for Hindu boys and how owing to lack of such orphans the building was never used for that purpose and how a remark made a year ago by the Resident gave birth to the idea of converting the buildings into a hostel for the students of the Technical School. The hostel now consists of two blocks, one with 20 well ventilated rooms with spacious verandahs and passages and the other with kitchens, dining halls and bath rooms for Brahmins and non-Brahmins separately, the services of a retired officer of the Madras Educational Service having been secured as Superintendent to the hostel.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser was then conducted by the Secretary to the entrance door of the hostel, which he opened with a silver key and with the usual declaration, a group of Hindu priests meantime reciting "mantras," and passages from the Vedas. Having inspected the building and having expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement, the Resident was conducted in procession to the new Panchama School, where a similar ceremony was performed.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Returning to the shamiana the Resident made the following speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The double ceremony which I have had the pleasure of performing to-day in opening this hostel and a new building for a Panchama School marks an important extension of the Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainsawmy Moodelliar's charities and illustrates once more the wide range of the venerable Rai Bahadur's benevolence, to which so many classes in this Station already owe so material a debt of gratitude. Much might be said about the value of the example which Rai Bahadur A Narainsawmy Moodelliar is setting to his countrymen of the higher castes by the encouragement which he is giving education among the backward classes of the population. Proofs of their earnestness to improve the chances in life of the younger generation meet one with gratifying frequency nowadays both in urban and rural areas throughout Mysore and Coorg, and all honour is due to those who lend a helping hand to the less favoured sections of the Hindu community. I propose, however, to devote my remarks more particularly to this hostel which is the first institution of its kind for the benefit of students in the Civil and Military Station. The Report which Mr. Maigandedeva Moodelliar has just read gives us an account of how this hostel has come into existence. The growing reputation of the Technical School and the readiness with which the students who pass out of it obtain employment have attracted young man in increasing numbers from all parts of the Madras Presidency, and when I visited it last year, I was struck with the need which existed for a regular hostel, provided with the means for exercing proper supervision over the students. It is true that the Committee allowed the pupils to lodge on the premises, but they made their own arrangements for messing and there was nothing to protect them from the temptations of the bazar which must beset youth at their critical age who find themselves strangers in a city like Bangalore. Now hostels are a comparatively recent adjunct to schools and colleges in this country, and the history of some of these institutions elsewhere should warn us that there is little to be gained in herding young men together unless arrangements are made for their proper supervision. Nay, I would say that often more harm than good may result, owing to the danger of the black sheep, found in every fold, corrupting the manners and morals of their impressionable companions. It is not enough to provide a building, but to constitute a hostel in the proper sense of the term you must have a carefully selected man to be responsible for it, a man who understands young men and, living on the spot with them night, and day, will be a guide, philosopher and friend to his charges. As Mr. Maigandadeva Moodelliar has mentioned, I ventured to suggest to him that he should create such a hostel in connection with his Technical School, and what you have seen and heard to-day will show you how promptly and how fully he has acted on that suggestion. In the building which I have just had the pleasure of opening, attention has been paid not only to the physical and material comfort of the students but also to their good conduct and moral welfare. In addition to spacious rooms, comfortably furnished, and equipped with kitchens and messes, where wholesome food will be supplied at the lowest possible charge, the generosity of the founder has provided a retired officer of the Madras Educational Service to be a full time Superintendent of the hostel. The Institution is now complete and self-contained, with a reading room and a ground for athletic games; arrangements have been made for medical attendance and religious and moral instruction have not been omitted. Above all, however, I attach importance to the careful selection of the Superintendent and I trust that under his management, this hostel will fully utilise its facilities for corporate training for the organisation of games for self-government and for establishing a disciplinary system which will make it a model of its kind. I hope that not only the students but their parents will realise the debt of gratitude they owe to the founder of this hostel and that they will appreciate how it means no less than the salvation of many a young man from youthful follies which might warp a whole career and leave cause for life-long regret.

To the students I have one word to say. According to the original programme, they were to present me with an Address, and for their kind intention I offer them my thanks. On looking through that Address, however, I thought it best in their own interests that it should be left undelivered this afternoon, because it seems to me to have been written from quite a mistaken conception of what the proper position of students should be. I find for instance in it that you ask me for liberal contribution from Government towards the maintenance of the hostel. This, my young friends, is a question for the Committee and not for the boys. Also you are good enough to say that having come in contact with a number of institutions with similar ideals, you think that the equipment of this place is highly creditable to the Managing Committee, the Founder and the Secretary. Now I am sure you cannot have realised how laughable it is for raw and ignorant youths to speak thus patronisingly of their elders and betters and that you certainly meant no offence to them. But the attitude of mind on your part, thus revealed, is a really important matter which justifies my giving you a word of advice, and this I offer not in any way as a rebuke but in the most friendly spirit. Remember that you are here to learn and not to teach. Practice the old Hindu virtue of modesty and reverence towards your teachers and elders. Here in Bangalore it is, I know, unnecessary for me to warn you of the fatal mischief caused in another Province of India by the schoolboy treating himself as a politician and a leader, but in a word, remember that you are still in the Bramacharya Ashrama and be content to be students. And finally let me suggest that you draft another Address and present it privately to your venerable benefactor simply to thank him and his respected son, Rai Bahadur Maigandadeva Moodelliar for building this hostel on behalf of the students as I now thank them on behalf of the public. (Cheers.)

The distinguished visitors were then garlanded and after the distribution of "pan supari" and general garlanding, the function terminated.

FIRE AT KOHAT.

March 12th.—A disastrous fire causing great loss to property occurred at Kohat on the night of the 11th March. The fire broke out about 10 p.m. in the centre of the city, both sides of the main street being quickly involved and a very high wind from the Hangu direction carried the sparks from house to house, so that the inhabitants had hardly time in which to remove themselves and their more valuable possessions before the fire was upon them. The troops of the garrison were quickly on the spot and endeavoured to put a stop to the indiscriminate looting which immediately set in. Four or five houses at each end of the line of advance of the fire were levelled by working parties, but on the south side, where there is a perfect labyrinth of dwellings of all sorts with no dividing streets, there was no possibility of doing anything to check the fire which was advancing directly with the wind.

It is estimated that several lakhs of repees worth of damage was done, most of which would have been prevented had there been a serviceable, well-found fire engine and some hand grenades. The hardship falls, of course, on the small shop-keepers many of whom have been entirely ruined. It was a wonderful spectacle when the fire was at its worst on both sides of the narrow main street, to see the helpers from the cantonment, officers in uniform and mufti, sepoys in every kind of costume, all working desperately to get down the end houses before the fire drove them, scorched and blinded, back behind some sheltering wall, where with head near the ground it was possible to get a breath that the lungs did not refuse.

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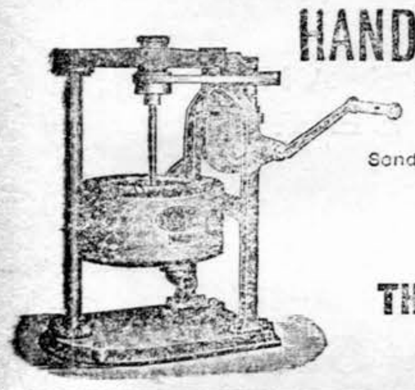

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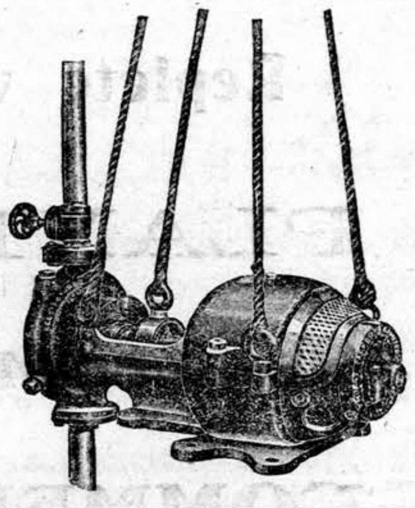

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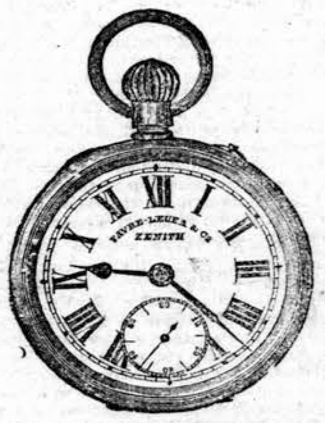

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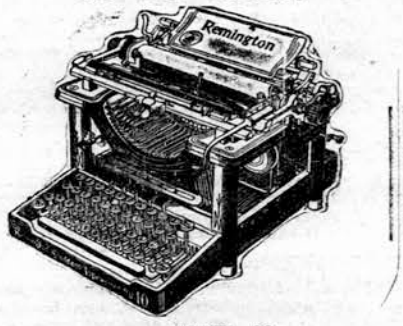

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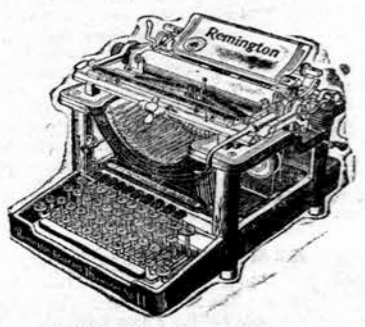

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